THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

*December 7, 1940*

## Nanking Agreement To Have Spectacular Effect on Local Finance, Markets

# U.S. Loan Stirs Orient

# Nanking's Second Rape

# Badlands Outrage

## Notorious U.S. Gambler Boasts of Japanese Protection Before Jumping Bail

VOLUME 95 PRICE 80 CENTS (in China) NUMBER 1

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# What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

## "WAR IN CARTOONS"

*To the Editor:*

This is the second time this year that I have received **The China Weekly Review** in less than two weeks after its publication date. The pleasure of receiving a longed-for magazine is an enviable one. I wish you could find some possible route whereby mail could reach here other than "by the great circle" via Chungking. One point I should like to comment on—that you should continue to publish the pages entitled "The War in Cartoons, in every issue of **The Review.**

YANG TSU-TE

Sian, Shensi, Nov. 3, 1940.

**Review will oblige**

## CORNERED RICE

*To the Editor:*

The price of rice continues to soar and, excepting bank clerks and similar favored persons, all other people are troubled by the high prices of this commodity. The feeling prevails that the bankers, private as well as governmental, are dealing in cereals and other necessities. There is a certainty they are cornering rice. The rich farmers are also in on the monopoly with the object of keeping up the price. Many Szechuen natives have told me this and it is true. Early in the mornings poor women and shabby girls wait in front of the rice shops to get a chance to buy cheap rice, which is very coarse and $6.50 will only buy 10 catties. We are sure Gen. Chiang is troubled about this situation, but it is difficult for him to do anything about it. He also must depend on the banks. The **Ta Kung Pao** recently published an article about the high salaries of bank employes that made everybody think. I hope that I can paint a better picture soon.

T.S.

Chungking, Nov. 10, 1940.

**EDITOR'S NOTE: A dispatch through the German TRANSOCEAN service from Chungking on Nov. 30 stated that Governmental intervention had brought about a marked decline in the price of rice, which had skyrocketed recently due to hoarding and transport difficulties. Strict control measures had reduced the price of average quality from $130 to $93 a picul, while best quality dropped from $156 to $145 a picul. A further decline is expected in a few days as speculators have been threatened with severe punishment. The new National Food Administration is working out a rationing system which will be enforced on all households very soon, according to the dispatch.**

## HAT IN THE RING

*To the Editor:*

To the man in the street, war is just a conflict with casualties, advances and retreats. To the strategist, it is a game in which a move by king or pawn may cause the collapse of an adversary. The campaigns of Napoleon, Lee and Jackson have been a pattern for all time. Napoleon had great generals but none could plan a campaign like the Little Corporal. Officers may be good tacticians and not be able to see beyond the parade ground. By superior strategy against stupendous odds, Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson crowned the arms of Old Virginia with immortal glory. Their planning was perfect in time and execution, and only exhaustion defeated them. The Maginot Line was constructed at colossal expense, but the front door was left open. The enemy with superior mechanical equipment smashed through.

For years France was a whirligig of changing governments which weakened national morale, to become a fertile soil for the enemies of the French people. The soul of France is destroyed and the future is viewed with misgivings. France will recover but it may take 100 years. The one hope lies in a union with the British Empire with one sovereign and one flag. The new state—"Franglia"—would be the strongest bulwark for peace and liberty for all time—and unassailable.

One of the lessons from the tragedy of Europe is that all societies, without exception and of whatever nature, which have their affiliations in foreign countries, should be rigorously suppressed in defense of national security. It is the first step toward national solidarity.

Tactical resources are sufficient for the defense of England, but the side-door through Eire is open. With an enemy on three sides the position of England would be critical.

Let no one imagine that our enemies are always at fault. The war should teach us that the Empire must always be ready to fight when any nation is disposed to throw its hat into the ring.

Out of 3153 years of recorded history, only 268 have been free of war. Wars and rumours of war are predicted to the end of the world, for, human nature changes but is always the same. It would be the greatest factor in the promotion of security if the British Commonwealth thought always in terms of war instead of peace. There are those who can see into the future, but in this world it is more convenient to be behind the times than ahead of them. In the vernacular of the streets, the


THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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## Index for December 7, 1940

### Editorial Paragraphs


Japanese Accomplish Their Second Rape of Nanking ..... 3
Loan Stirs Worst Commotion Since Beginning of the War .... 5
Preoccupied Europe, Defiant China Regard Nanking Pact With Distate; Agreement Denounced By Generalissimo ..... 7
Complete Details Of Nanking-Japan Basic Relations Treaty ... 8
Inefficiency of Japanese Policing Exposed ..... 9


### Special Articles


Nanking Pact Expected To Have Reaction Here ..... *By John Ahlers* 6
Burma Road Wide Open To Chungking-Bound Traffic ..... 14
Shanghai Begins Industrial Recovery .....*By Frederick Fang* 16
Japanese Offensive in Central China Boomerangs ..... 18
Chinese Rejoice at Re-Election of President President Roosevelt; Increased Assistance Anticipated During Third Term..... *By C. Y. W. Meng* 20
Carlson Regards Chinese Reds As Too Democratic For Moscow Pattern .....*By R. L. Duffus* 26


### Departments


What People Are Saying ..... 1
Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War ..... 30
Who's Who in China ..... 31
Men and Events ..... 32
New Books of Interest in the Far East ..... 35



PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN, ADD $3.00 TO COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG, SOUTH SEAS FIFTEEN DOLLARS STRAITS CURRENCY. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917. BY AIR-MAIL TO CHUNGKING AND ELSEWHERE IN WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CHINA THE RATE, INCLUDING POSTAGE, IS $51.00 A YEAR OR $26.00 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES. COMMUNICATION PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."



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former is a fogey and the latter a fanatic.

What is the matter with this crazy world! is a frequent question. The answer is that the whole world—Christian more than heathen—suffers from an utter disregard of moral principles. National hopes, aspirations and security are wrecked on the shifting sands of world politics. The treachery of governments supposedly Christian surpasses all understanding.

It may be that a new age is coming, and from the anguish and ashes of the present conflict will come another and better era, and an Empire greater than has been.

F. E. BURNHAM,
Brigadier-General.

Halcyon Hot Springs
Arrow Lakes, B.C.

## ON FRONT PAGE

*To the Editor:*

The Far East is now back on the front pages pretty consistently, and grimly, too. I understand the West Coast is practically at war with Japan, while the East Coast is up to its ears in Europe. The Midwest "Bible-Belt" clings to its pacifism stand but is slipping into the maelstrom, particularly in the cities. The threat of "Axis-Type" government is overcoming the other objections such as our large Japanese trade and a general dislike for war. However, it seem there is a little too much hysteria because a firm word to Japan did a lot of good a few weeks ago. And the columnists say we will not go to war with Japan, but will retaliate for every warlike act in a sort of undeclared "incident."

We are all registered for the draft.... Don't let anybody tell you the country is on the verge of an economic collapse. It never has been better and the huge national debt has been spent right in this country and the money is still here.

J. S.

Chicago, Oct. 24, 1940.

(*Continued on Page 36*)

**NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK**

**Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, December 5, 1940**

Demand selling rate on New York:
U.S.$1.00—Sh.$16.84

Demand buying rate on New York:
U.S.$1.00—Sh.$16.49

Demand selling rate on London:
£1.0.0—Sh.$63.47

Demand buying rate on London:
£1.0.0—Sh.$61.93

**AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS**

**December 4, 1940**

*STOCKS*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amer. Locomotive | 15½ |
| Amer. Waterworks | 6¾ |
| Anaconda Copper | 27⅜ |
| Bethlehem Steel | 85¾ |
| Chrysler | 76¼ |
| Elec. Bond & Sh. | 4⅛ |
| Gen. Motors | 49⅝ |
| Goodyear T. & R. | 17⅛ |
| Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd. | 26¼ |
| Lockheed Aircraft | 30⅜ |
| Mont. Ward | 37⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 13⅝ |
| Texas Corp | 39⅜ |
| U. S. Steel | 67⅞ |

*COMMODITIES*

| | |
|---|---|
| New York Cotton, Dec. | 10.17/17 |
| New York Rubber, Jan. | 20.56B |
| New York Hides, Mar. | 12.66B/69A |
| Chicago Wheat, May | 86⅞/87 |
| Chicago Corn, May | 60⅞/61 |
| New York Sugar, No. 4, Mar. | 0.74B/75A |

*B—Bid, A—Asked.*

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Vol. 95 Shanghai, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1940 No. 1

# JAPANESE ACCOMPLISH THEIR SECOND RAPE OF NANKING

ON November 12, 1937, about four months after the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and about a month before the Japanese occupation and rape of Nanking, the Japanese Army offered China its first "peace terms!"

1—Recognition of Manchukuo and formation of an economic bloc between China-Japan-Manchukuo.

2—Formation of autonomous anti-communist administrations in North China and Inner-Mongolia, both to be under Japanese Army protection.

3—Appointment of a Japanese Inspector-General of Customs and Japanese advisers in all national and provincial departments and revision of Chinese tariffs to promote the exchange of Japanese manufactures against Chinese raw products.

4—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to resign in favor of a pro-Japanese president and China to join the anti-communist bloc, comprising Japan, Germany and Italy.

5—China to disband her army and aviation department; to agree to the formation, under Japanese military auspices, of a special peace preservation corps; all commercial air services to be controlled and operated by Japan and all airplanes to be purchased in Japan, etc., etc., etc.

These terms were repudiated by all patriotic Chinese and on the same day, Wang Ching-wei, then occupying a high position in the National Government at Nanking, delivered an address in which he declared that China's foreign policy would be to ally herself with all states which were fighting against aggression.

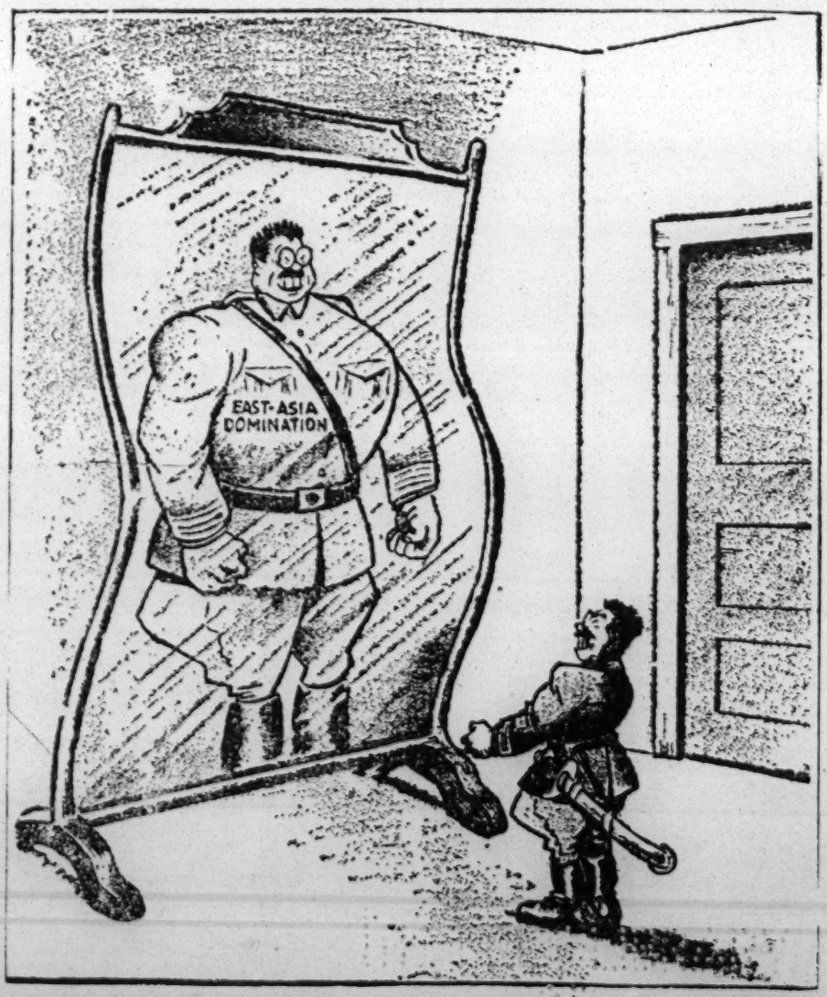
The advice which Wang, then vice-chairman of the highest organ in the National Government, gave has been put into effect. China, after three years of bitter warfare finds herself fighting shoulder to shoulder with other nations which are trying to uphold the fundamental rights of human freedom against forces which would relegate mankind to conditions of mediaeval serfdom.

But Wang Ching-wei, himself, was unable to stand the strain.

A perusal of the terms proposed by the Japanese more than three years ago indicates that they differ little from the terms embodied in the so-called "treaty" which Wang Ching-wei signed in Nanking on last Saturday morning, Nov. 30. Since Wang repudiated those terms in 1937, one wonders what happened to cause this erstwhile patriotic leader to change his mind and go over to the enemy of his country? Three years ago he urged all patriots in China and well-wishers in other lands to join in the struggle against aggression. Today he tells Japanese newspaper correspondents that China and the Tripartite Countries "must march abreast with one another and that the foreign policies of China and Japan —co-partners in the creation of a new order in Asia— must therefore, be identical."

Future historical analysts—or perhaps *alienists*— will explain what caused Wang to follow his present course, but whatever the reason, he remains the most pathetic figure in the latest Sino-Japanese episode—the second rape of Nanking! By continuing their resistance to aggression, Chinese patriots, men and women, children as well as adults, have given their country an honored position among the nations of the earth. But Wang Ching-wei, who deserted his fellow countrymen and helped the enemy accomplish his designs, has confirmed in the minds of the skeptics the old belief that Chinese are venal and utterly devoid of the patriotic, idealistic impulses which are credited to the leaders of other na-

The Magic Mirror




*Elderman in The Washington Post*

tions. Neither Wang nor his grotesque band of followers can explain away their actions on the ground that they are following a "realistic" course in the hope of bringing peace to China's harassed population. Should their actions stand, they will have brought, instead of peace, perpetual enslavement to a conqueror who has demonstrated himself to be more cruel and barbaric than the Mongolian hordes which overran China centuries ago.

But the situation is not so dark as it may appear to those who have attached undue importance to recent happenings in Nanking, happenings long foreshadowed, in fact foreshadowed since January of this year when Kao Tsung-wu and Tao Hsi-sheng, two former associates of Wang Ching-wei, deserted the camp of the traitors and published to the world the terms which the Japanese warlords had handed to Wang and which he allegedly had accepted in return for the promise of the Japanese warlords that they would make him "president" of a puppet government to be established in Nanking at the seat of the former united Nationalist Government of the Republic of China.

The patriotic struggle which the Chinese people and their leaders have made against Japanese aggression has finally inspired China's well wishers abroad to come to China's assistance and align themselves with the real leaders of this nation. Even the Germans, apparently, have not been able to swallow the latest developments in Nanking and have announced that "the question of the recognition by Germany of the Government of Wang Ching-wei in Nanking will not arise for the time being." The Berlin spokesman stated that notwithstanding the close relations exsting between the countries signatory to the Berlin Three-Power Pact, certain differences exist in the relations entertained by them with other countries. The *Transocean* report stated that the German Government "had taken cognizance of Japan's recognition of Wang Ching-wei's Government."

In view of the significance of this statement from Berlin, there was an amusing element in a brief note from Rome on December 3, stating that Eiji Amau, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, had suddenly departed from Rome for Berlin on the previous evening!

Space is not available for a full analysis of the Wang-Abe Pact, which has been described as a loosely drawn, ambigious document which leaves the interpretation of the terms largely in the hands of the enforcing power, Imperial Japan. The best analysis of the so-called treaty appears in a small booklet entitled, "The Japan-Wang Ching-wei Secret Agreements of 1938-1939-1940" which was published last January when Wang's activities first were exposed by his own followers.

Although not mentioned directly in the published draft, Wang has agreed to Japan's more or less permanent control of China's national defense and domestic policing facilities; to Japan's control of China's mineral resources; of China's national railways; of China's customs administration and revenues; of China's aviation facilities; of China's electrical communications; of China's water-power and hydro-electrical resources; of China's chief industries, including hundreds of privately-owned manufacturing enterprises which the Japanese have seized and, in many cases, are operating; of Shanghai's land development and port facilities; of China's educational establishment, including the right to dictate the content of her text-books and direction of her future educational development; of China's coastal defenses, ports and strategic island bases along the coast.

## A SECOND KOREA

**A study of these terms shows that China's further life as an independent nation would be on a par with Korea—providing the Japanese were able to carry out their ambitious program.**

One of the Shanghai newspapers, the *Chinese-American Daily News*, published a paragraph-by-paragraph analysis of the Wang-Abe Treaty which one hopes will be translated into English for general perusal. The paper sarcastically referred to the treaty as the "Wang-Japan Dictionary of Phraseology," due to its ambigious and contradictory terms. For example the phrase, "respect for China's sovereignty," was followed by Wang's agreement for Japan to station her troops and warships in China, and to the cession of North-China and Inner-Mongolia to Japan and China's recognition of the theft of Manchukuo. The only right which China has reserved, according to the analysis, is the "right to ask for pity."

"By granting to Japan the right to maintain peace and order in China, Wang has converted all China into a vast Japanese Concession, thus making it easy for Japan to take the lead in surrendering her extraterritorial rights. The clauses in Article 2, providing for cultural cooperation, pave the way for the destruction of China's 5000-year old civilization, while the provisions for cooperation against communism, assures Wang of perpetual Japanese personal protection. It's his 'safety-first,' clause. The clause giving Japan the right to station troops in China until 'peace and order' have been restored, will work out somewhat like this: a robbery occurrs in a certain Wang village and a certain Madame Wang is robbed of $2. This immediately provides an opportunity for invoking the clause, 'cooperation in the maintenance of peace and order.' This clinches the long-sought for Japanese demand to station her troops in China permanently. Perhaps the present situation in the Shanghai 'badlands' provides an example of what is in store for the whole country," stated the writer in the Chinese paper.

And the stationing of Japanese troops is not sufficient—Japan also is granted the right to use China's ports as bases for her warships. The writer suggested, sarcastically, that Japan probably will need these ports for transporting the ashes of her dead soldiers home to Japan, for many years to come! Continuing, it was stated that the granting to Japan of China's underground resources of minerals "indispensable for Japan's national defense," amounts to solidifying Japan's defense position and at the same time enabling Wang to accomplish his "safety-first" ambition.

Turning to the Protocol, the article in the *Chinese-American Daily News* said that Wang has offered Japan full cooperation and assistance in the Japanese conquest of all of China. The term "evacuation" referring to withdrawal of Japanese troops was described as a "cheating phrase."

China's agreement to compensate Japanese for losses gives the lie to Wang's frequent declaration that Japan "wanted no reparations." This provision, embodied in Article 4, according to the Chinese writer, constitutes "black words," in other words plain lies designed to mislead the public. Other terms inserted in the treaty designed to mislead the public are such phrases as "military necessity, "prompt execution," "respect for the financial independence of China," in the face of Japan, seizure and confiscation of Customs revenues, amounting to $1,000,000 a day at Shanghai alone, which has been going on for practically three years.

The Chinese writer, following his extended analysis, expressed the conviction that Wang had finally succeeded in accomplishing his life ambition, the accumulation of money, money, money, a reference to long-standing criticism of Wang and his followers that they have always been more concerned with the accumulation of money than with the establishment of honest and efficient administrative organs of government. The frequent use of the word "joint," appears in the treaty, apparently because it has a more pleasant sound than "monopoly," said the writer. The turning over to Japan of control of China's foreign trade merely means that Wang has granted to Japan the right to exploit the commercial interests of Third Powers.

Finally, referring to the so-called "Three States Joint Declaration," and Wang's recognition of Japan's theft of the Northeastern Provinces, the Chinese writer asked how the Chinese people generally would ever be able to face their 30,000,000 fellow countrymen who reside in the puppet state of Manchukuo.

## LOAN STIRS WORST COMMOTION SINCE BEGINNING OF THE WAR

THE announcement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Dec. 1 that the United States had loaned China US$50,000,000, and that a total credit of US$ 100,000,000 was contemplated, has aroused the worst storm in U. S.-Japanese relations since Japan's original violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and invasion of Manchuria in 1931.

Aside from Japan's opposition to any outside help to China, from any quarter, the fact that the American loan was announced shortly following the signing at Nanking of the Japan-Wang Ching-wei "treaty" was the cause of the commotion.

The latest American loan, similar to previous advances, will be liquidated through deliveries of strategic raw materials, according to statement of Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce and head of the Export-Import Bank, which guaranteed the loan to the official Central Bank of China. The joint banking committees of the Senate and House of Representatives later gave unanimous approval to the new loans to China.

Credit on the Chinese side, for negotiating the loan, went to T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance of the National Government and now President of the Bank of China. Mr. Soong has been in Washington for several months.

According to *United Press* messages from Washington, as well as rumors current in Shanghai exchange circles, the new American loans to China had been in contemplation for several months. But the announcement of the loans, timed to coincide with the signing of the Wang-Abe pacts, had the effect of deflating the propaganda balloon which Japanese and puppet officials hoped would overawe the Chinese populace and perhaps cause the disintegration of Chinese resistance to Japanese armies, which recently have given unmistakable evidence of becoming exceedingly tired of the Chinese struggle.

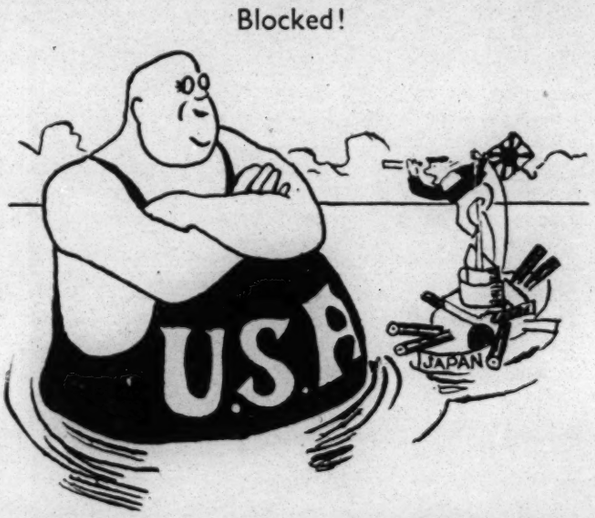
A further cause of Japanese and puppet animosities was the announcement from Washington that US$ 50,000,000 of the contemplated credit would be used to protect Sino-American currencies, similar to advances which have been made to other countries since the beginning of the European war crisis. This announcement had the immediate effect of strengthening Chinese currency, which recently had displayed weakness because of announced plans of the Japanese and Nanking puppets to attempt another raid on Sino-American currencies through the issuance of counterfeit Central Bank Notes, printed in Japan in imitation of Chinese national currency which commands public confidence.

The recent action of the Municipal Police of the International Settlement—with the approval of the British chairman of the Council—in turning over to the Japanese and the Nanking puppets the head office of the Central Bank of China, located on the Shanghai Bund, had done much to facilitate the contemplated currency raid. Nanking's finance minister, Chou Fu-hai, had made a trip to Tokyo and plans apparently had been completed for establishang the new "bank" when the American currency loan was announced.

Mr. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, also announced that the U. S. Metals Reserve Company, a government controlled corporation, had arranged to purchase large quantities of Chinese produced tin, wolframite, and antimony from the China Natural Resources Commission, organized to facilitate the production and export of raw materials to foreign countries, chiefly the United States.

The new loans and credits make a total of U.S.$ 245,000,000 which has been advanced to China since 1932, according to the Washington announcement. All but US$16,000,000 has been advanced in the last two years, since the intensification of Japanese aggression on the Continent. Prior to the announcement on Dec. 1, which brought US$160,000,000 aid to China, there had been loans of US$85,000,000 of which China had repaid US$9,000,000. Aside from the President and Mr. Jesse H. Jones, another important figure in the successful negotiations was Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, who has long been deeply concerned in extending help to China in order to enable the Chinese people to ward off Japanese aggression.

Observers in Washington recalled that the United States had usually timed its assistance to China to coincide with Japanese activities which were likely to prove most injurious to Chinese morale. When Hankow fell to the Japanese the U. S. extended its first large credits and when the British authorities closed the Burma Road in response to Japanese requests, the United States announced its first important embargoes on materials




*Chungking Cartoon*

**Depicts Uncle Sam as a very corpulent gentleman resembling (facially) the well known occupant of the White House who has blocked Japan's ambitious program.**

required by Japan's war machine. Recently, when the Japanese joined the Berlin-Rome Axis, the United States announced new credits for China, and now credits further have been made available at a time when the Japanese warlords planned their major coup by recognizing the puppet Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking, somewhat similar to their ac ion in the fall of 1931 when they set up the make-belief "government" of the ex-Manchu "Emperor" Henry Pu-Yi.

Aside from providing needed financial assistance, China has benefitted from other developments in the Pacific, including the strengthening of U. S. military forces, particularly in the Philippines and Alaska. Recent defense consultations between America, Britain and Australia regarding Singapore, Netherlands Indies and other Pacific areas, have also strengthened China's position as an ally in the struggle against the totalitarian powers. Another development which has greatly helped China and proportionately embarassed Japan has been the strengthening of Britain's naval defense in the Mediterranean and aid extended to Greece, which has enabled that small country to make Italy appear ridiculous, and possibly will bring about the liberation of Albania and withdrawal of Mussolini from the war. The fact that Japan has decided to go slow on her long-contemplated "southward expansionist movement," has been due to Tokyo's uncertainty over developments in the Mediterranean, plus recent American moves which indicate an unmistakable determination on the part of Americans to curb Japanese military madness.

The recent development in Washington has been the direct result of long-extended effort on the part of patriotically inclined Americans and Chinese who have worked unceasingly, on both sides of the Pacific, since the beginning of the Japanese invasion of China to awaken the American people to the significance of Japan's actions, and the dangers also implied for the United States in the not-too-distant future, should Japan go uncurbed.

Recent warlike declarations of Tokyo newspapers, designed to frighten Americans with the possibility of war in the Pacific, will not affect the outcome, and possibly might precipitate a situation which no serious minded Japanese desires to contemplate. Japanese should remember that American naval commanders, familiar with the situation in the Far East, have advised that if the United States *must* fight Japan, it should be done "sooner rather than later," because of Japan's present unenviable position in the war with China which the Japanese Army can neither end nor back out of. The fact that the Imperial Japanese Navy decided to send one of its most level-headed officers, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, to Washington as Japanese Ambassador, indicates that there are elements in Japan which are alarmed at the drift of affairs and would like to reach an understanding, even at this late date.

Above all, Japan is more deeply concerned over the expansion of the American Navy and defense program in the Pacific than anything else, because it signalizes the collapse to the Japanese program, secretly conceived and executed, to build the largest fleet in the world, following her abrogation of the Washington agreements providing for limitation of naval construction on the part of America, Britain and Japan. Japan's action merely had the effect of stimulating competitive construction on the part of the United States, resulting in a naval race which Japan has no chance of winning, even with the assistance of her totalitarian partners.

## U.S. Also Has Some Hostages In Case Trouble Develops

Increased tension in U. S.—Japanese relations has caused Federal agents to exercise increased vigilance over Japanese communities in the United States and its Pacific possessions. The recent signing of the Japan-Axis alliance caused a further increase in attention to the 130,000 to 140,000 Japanese aliens and citizens in the Western States and the 155,000 more in the Hawaiian Islands and a further 21,000 in the Philippines. In addition to the attention paid to the Japanese in the United States and Insular Possessions, the Joint American-Canadian Defense Commission had under observation a further 23,000 Japanese residing in Canada, most of whom live in and about Vancouver. The Canadians were more jumpy on the subject than the Americans, due probably to their smaller population and practically undefended coastline. Mayor Lyle Telford of Vancouver immediately urged that all Japanese schools in Vancouver be closed for the duration of the war and further proposals were made to deport all Japanese residing in the Dominion illegally.

Aside from increased restrictions against Japanese fishing operations on the West Coast, much of which is regarded as camouflaged Japanese naval intelligence activities, the U. S. Coast Guard, which is under the Treasury Department, has dispatched 300 additional men to San Francisco and 50 to Los Angeles Harbor to prevent port sabotage and neutrality violations. Since most of America's aviation factories are located in Southern California, special attention was paid by F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation) to that area. At Los Angeles there was a special problem as 3,000 Japanese were reported residing on Terminal Island, within Los Angeles Harbor, where it was proposed to enlarge the Reeves Naval Airfield. An investigation revealed that out of 30,000 to 40,000 Japanese at Los Angeles, only one was employed in an airplane factory. In Hawaii, where the Japanese actually have a voting majority, President David Crawford of Hawaii University, where a majority of the students are of Japanese blood, urged his pupils to discard their ideas about "dual citizenship," otherwise they might come under Fifth Column suspicions.

Japanese militarists frequently have threatened they would retaliate against the American communities in the Far East in the event the United States refused to accept Japan's "new order" in China or aggressions elsewhere in Asia. The fact that there probably are 350,000 Japanese residing under the U. S. and Canadian flags, should give the Japanese warlords subject for serious thought when they are contemplating violence to American civilians residing in China and elsewhere in the Far East.

## Nanking Pact Expected To Have Reaction Here

BY JOHN AHLERS

The conclusion of a formal treaty between Wang Ching-wei's Nanking regime and the Tokyo Government undoubtedly will have far-reaching economic repercussions, expecially upon Shanghai. In economic respects, the Wang government thus far had been of little consequence. It had decreed a few changes in the fields of taxation and basic economic legislation, but none of outstanding importance. It had issued a series of commodity regulations which in certain lines to compliment Japanese trade control measures. It had participated in the collection and partition of municipal, provincial, and Chinese Government revenue, as well as squeeze. Yet the past eight months saw the Wang Ching-wei regime, on the whole, plodding along in the footsteps of its predecessor, the already almost forgotten Liang Hung-chih government. Until the November 30 treaty had been signed, Wang was reluctant to go much beyond what Liang Hung-chih had done, and the Japanese were equally unwilling to allow him more rope than they permitted the first Nanking puppet outfit. In financial respects, indeed, they so far seem to have controlled Wang more tightly than Liang. It is only from now on that the richer fleshpots of puppet administration will be served on the Nanking table, and Wang in return will be expected to serve his Japanese promoters on a truly grand scale.

It is all too obvious that Wang, without political or military power of his own, in economic fields can neither mean much to, nor achieve much for the Japanese. The latter in their heart of hearts even did not want him to. What then did they expect of him? The foremost immediate task Tokyo allotted to Wang Ching-wei was to start a major assault upon Shanghai, chief economic and financial stronghold in China, and still outside the Japanese sphere of power although for three years behind the Japanese front lines. Wang throughout the summer and autumn of this year on his own tried to force into submission the local Chinese business world, but in vain. The Japanese military, at the same time, brought into position the new siege machinery of Central China commodity regulations by means of which they hope to overpower local Western business. Yet the invader found the Anglo-Saxon business world prepared to face a showdown over Shanghai, and far-reaching international complications threatened, especially violent American retaliation. It was then that the Japanese desisted from a direct assault and resolved once more to employ their time-honored device of acting through a puppet regime, and that Wang Ching-wei stock, after quoting pretty low for some time, substantially appreciated in Japanese eyes.

### Economic Assault Seen

There is absolute certainty that within the next few months we will see the Wang Ching-wei government decree and really resort to a series of new economic and financial measures calculated to destroy the independence of Shanghai Western and Chinese business, and far surpassing anything the Liang Hung-chih regime ever dared to undertake in this direction. This is no time for Shanghai to lull itself in illusory tranquillity. Both Wang and the Japanese, though mostly separately, have made extensive preparations for the coming assault upon Shanghai, and it will be delivered this time in a rapid succession of blows both quick and formidable. The coming battle for Shanghai may terminate in but another temporary compromise. But it ought to be realized that such a compromise can be achieved only by clearly pointing

*(Continued on page 10)*

# Preoccupied Europe, Defiant China Regard Nanking Pact With Distaste; Agreement Denounced By Generalissimo

The signing of the November 30 Pact at Nanking left Europe practically unmoved. Preoccupied with their own trouble, Japan's two western Axis partners tossed no more than a brief congratulatory message towards Tokyo, while Britain's Downing Street reiterated a dour refusal to recognize none other than the Chungking Government, hinting the meanwhile that she was trying in her own travail to find ways and means of aiding China in line with the policy expressed by the United States $50,000,000 loan to China.

As General Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese "special ambassador" to China, was affixing his signature to the terms "agreed" to by Mr. Wang Ching-wei in Nanking on November 30, renewed British assistance to China, it was stated in a United **Press despatch** from London, was being discussed during an interview between Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Envoy to Britain, and Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary.

The treaty between Japan and the Wang Ching-wei regime was not discussed at the conference, reflecting the British view that Chungking is China's capital and that official relations will be confined to those with General Chiang Kai-shek.

Informed sources further clarified Britain's policy as one of detached neutrality in the conflict between Thailand and French Indo-China.

With reports that China is negotiating new United States credits, an attempt is being made to co-ordinate British and U. S. aid to China, it also was learned.

Although discussions are still in the preliminary phase they envisage a loan to facilitate Chinese currency stabilization as well as credits to enable China to increase purchases of foreign supplies, notably strategic materials.

Of the £3,000,000 sterling British credit granted China in August 1939, more than £2,500,000 already has been earmarked for specific British exports to China, it was reliably learned, although delivery will be delayed because of Britain's own war needs.

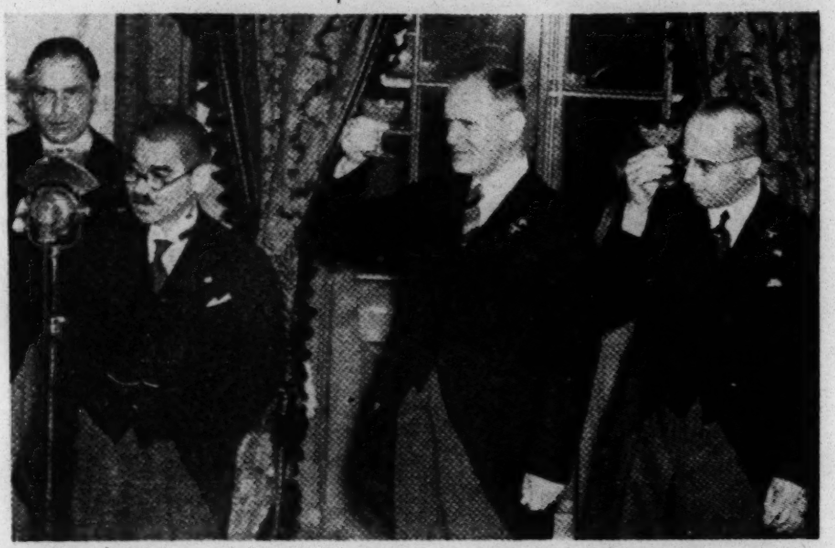
## Pact "Celebrated" By New York Chinese

Mr. K. C. Li, manager of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation, the largest Chinese firm in New York, celebrated the signing of the Wang-Abe Pact at Nanking in a novel, but practical way.

Saturday last, the day the Pact was signed, Mr. Li cabled to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek announcing thta he would donate US$10,000 towards A.R.P. expenses in Chungking.

Signing of the pact was also responsible for a pronounced acceleration in the flow of money towards the warplane fund drive being made by Chinese in the United States, and which now has topped the US$5,000,000 mark. Simultaneously the various provincial and city organizations in Free China itself also reported a marked increase in donations towards warplane funds.

## When Japan Joined the Axis



**Yosuke Matsuoka, Tokyo Foreign Minister, broadcasts the news that Japan had signed the Berlin-Rome Axis Pact. Next to Matsuoka (extreme left) is the Italian Ambassador, Mario Indelli, while the German Ambassador, Major Eugen Ott is standing on the right of Mr. Matsuoka. On the extreme right is the Special Nazi Envoy, Heinrich von Stahmer, named as next German Ambassador in Tokyo, according to recent rumor. The picture is Wide World-Time.**

## Wang Signs the Japanese "Treaty"

**Wang Ching-wei (left) signs the treaty which he would have relegate his country to the position of a dependency of the Imperial Japanese Empire. General Nobuyuki Abe, special Japanese delegate, who negotiated the treaty, is shown seated on the right, also in the act of signing. Lin Pei-shen, Nanking Minister of Publicity is shown handing President Wang the document. The picture was taken by the Japanese Press Union.**

## France "Explains"

"Le Temps, once the voice of France, was briefly interested in a **Havas** message from Lyons.

Recognition of the Wang Ching-wei regime in China by the Axis Powers, who would thus follow in Japan's wake would be of considerable diplomatic importance, according to the French paper.

Explaining why Japan waited such a long time before granting recognition to the Nanking regime, "Le Temps" said that Tokyo had always hoped to reach an agreement with Chungking as well as with Nanking.

"As long as General Chiang Kai-shek could rely upon really efficient assistance from foreign countries, he considered that he had serious chances of winning the war," the paper added. "At present, his supply routes have been practically cut, off, while the conclusion of the Japan-Axis pact created an entirely new position for Japan, whose right to create a new order in East Asia is recognized by the other signatories. Meanwhile, the rapprochement between Tokyo and Moscow, with the serious chance of a non-aggression pact between Japan and Soviet Russia being concluded, precluded any possibility of large-scale assistance coming to Chungking from abroad."

In conclusion, "Le Temps" asserted that while General Chiang may score some local successes, "any realistic mind must admit that the Japanese firmly

*(Continued on page 29)*

# Complete Details Of Nanking-Japan Basic Relations Treaty Announced

The full terms of the "Treaty Concerning the Basic Relations Between China and Japan," the annexed Protocol, the "Agreed Terms of Understanding" and the "Three States Joint Declaration," all signed in Nanking on November 30, were as follow:

ARTICLE 1

The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to maintain permanently good neighbourly and amicable relations between the two countries, mutually respect their sovereignty and territories and at the same time take mutually helpful and friendly measures, political, cultural and otherwise.

The Governments of the two countries agree to eliminate, prohibit in the future, such measures and causes as are destructive of amity between the two countries in politics, diplomacy, education, propaganda, trade and commerce, and other spheres.

ARTICLE 2

The Governments of the two countries shall closely co-operate for cultural harmony, creation and development.

ARTICLE 3

The Governments of the two countries agree to engage in joint defence against all destructive operations of communistic nature that jeopardize the peace and welfare of the two countries.

The Governments of the two countries shall in order to accomplish the purpose mentioned in the preceding paragraph, eliminate communistic elements and organizations in their respective territories, and at the same time co-operate closely concerning information and propaganda with reference to the defence against communistic activities.

Japan shall, in order to carry out the defence against communistic activities through collaboration of the two countries; station required forces in specified areas of Mengchiang and of North China for necessary duration, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately.

ARTICLE 4

The Governments of the two countries undertake to co-operate closely for the maintenance of common peace and order until the Japanese forces sent to China complete their evacuation in accordance with the terms as provided for separately.

The areas for stationing Japanese forces for the period requiring the maintenance of common peace and order and other matters pertaining thereto shall be determined as agreed separately between the two countries.

ARTICLE 5

The Government of the Republic of China shall recognize that Japan may, in accordance with previous practices or in order to preserve the common interests of the two countries, station for a required duration its naval units and vessels in specified areas within the territory of the Republic of China, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately between the two countries.

ARTICLE 6

The Governments of the two countries shall effect close economic co-operation between the two countries in conformance with the spirit of complementing each and ministering to each other's needs, as well as in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity.

With reference to specific resources in North China and Mengchiang, especially mineral resources required for national defence, the Government of the Republic of China undertake that they shall be developed through the close co-operation of the two countries. With reference to the development of specific resources in other areas which are required for national defence, the Government of China shall afford necessary facilities to Japan and Japanese subjects.

**Promotion Of Trade**

The Governments of the two countries shall take all the necessary measures to promote trade in general and to facilitate and rationalize the demand and supply of goods between the two countries. The Governments of the two countries shall extend specially close co-operation with respect to the promotion of trade and commerce in the lower basin of the Yangtze River and the rationalization of the demand and supply of goods between Japan on the one hand and North China and Mengchiang on the other.

The Government of Japan shall, with respect to the rehabitation and development of industries, finance, transportation and communication in China, extend necessary assistance and co-operation to China through consultation between the two countries.

ARTICLE 7

According to the development of the new relations between Japan and China under the present Treaty, the Government of Japan shall abolish extraterritorial rights possessed by Japan in China and render to the latter its concessions: and the Government of China shall open its territory for domicile and business of Japanese subjects.

ARTICLE 8

The Governments of the two countries shall conclude separate agreements regarding specific items which are necessary to accomplish the object of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 9

The present Treaty shall come into effect from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Treaty and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking on the thirtieth day of November of the seventh year of Syowa, corresponding to the thirtieth day of November of the twenty-ninth year of the Republic of China.

Signed:

NOBUYUKI ABE,

(Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Empire of Japan.)

WANG CHAO-MING,

(President of the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China.)

**Annexed Protocol**

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations Between Japan and China, the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The Government of the Republic of China, understanding that, during the period in which Japan continues the warlike operations it is at present carrying on in the territory of China, there exists a special state of affairs attendant upon such warlike operations, and that Japan must take such measures as are required for the attainment of the object of such operations, shall accordingly take the necessary measures.

Even during the continuation of the said warlike operations, the special state of affairs referred to in the preceding paragraph shall, in so far as there is no obstacle to the attainment of the object of the operations, be adjusted in accordance with the changing circumstances and in conformity with the Treaty and its annexed documents.

ARTICLE 2

While the affairs previously administered by the Provisional Government of the Republic of China, the Reformed Government of the Republic of China and others have been taken over and temporarily maintained as they are by the Government of the Republic of China, those which require adjustment but are not yet adjusted, shall be adjusted in conformity with the purpose of the Treaty and its annexed documents through consultation between the two countries, as promptly as circumstances may permit.

ARTICLE 3

When general peace is restored between the two countries and the state of war ceases to exist, the Japanese forces shall commence evacuation with the exception of those which are stationed in accordance with the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations Between Japan and China signed to-day and the existing agreements between the two countries, and shall complete it within two years with the firm establishment of peace and order; and the Government of the Republic of China shall guarantee the firm establishment of peace and order during this period.

ARTICLE 4

The Government of the Republic of China shall compensate the damages to rights and interests suffered by Japanese subjects in China on account of the China Affair since its outbreak.

The Government of Japan shall, with respect to the relief of the Chinese rendered destitute by the China Affair co-operate with the Government of the Republic of China.

ARTICLE 5

The present Protocol shall come into effect simultaneously with the Treaty.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have signed this Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking on the thirtieth day of November of the 15th year of Syowa, corresponding to the thirtieth day of November of the twenty-ninth year of the Republic of China."

**Agreed Terms Of Understanding**

The following understanding was reached between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries in connection with the stipulations of Articles 1 and 2 of the Annexed Protocol of the Treaty.

1.—With regard to those various organs for collecting taxes in China which are at present in a special condition owing to military necessity, an adjustment shall be made promptly in accordance with the spirit of respecting the financial independence of China.

2.—With regard to those industrial, mining and commercial establishments under governmental or private management which are at present controlled by

*(Continued on page 24)*

# Inefficiency of Japanese Policing Exposed by Further Outrage in Western Area; Thousands Suffer Hardship

The information made public Wednesday by the Shanghai Municipal Council that an agreement had been reached between the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Special Municipality police authorities for the formation of a joint force to police the outside roads district in Western Shanghai is both welcome and timely—provided that the announcement actually means more than the several other prouncements which previously had promised the city some relief from the activities of criminals known to have taken up residence west of Tifeng Road, out of reach of the Settlement police, during the past two years.

Nothing better could have been calculated to expose the inefficiency and bungling of Japanese policing methods, as they were demonstrated in the Western district "outside roads" last week, than the outrageous hardship inflicted on thousands of innocent Chinese and foreign residents of the area by the blockade imposed on that area following the murder of a Japanese gendarme, Private Sazaki, at the corner of Great Western and Tifeng Roads, on the afternoon of Saturday, November 30.

For three days following the mortal wounding of the gendarme, the whole area west of Tifeng Road, and between Jessfield Road and Great Western Road, was placed officially under close blockade, and following strong representations by the Consular Body, the blockaded area was constricted to that district between Yu Yuen Road and Great Western Road, west of Tifeng Road.

As the result of this blockade, in the closed area the sick were unattended, children were compelled to go without milk and other special foods, foreigners and Chinese alike were made to remain within the area if they were caught there when the barricades were put up, and away from their homes if they were outside when the blockade began; schools had to be suspended, Settlement police had to be withdrawn from the outside roads patrols (on which they had long been rendered ineffective in any case), the whole district was thrown into a state of turmoil and alarm, and in the latterly constricted blockade area, an unknown number of Chinese, thousands of them poverty-stricken hut dwellers, faced starvation.

The net result of these Japanese efforts to capture the assassin responsible for the shooting of Sazaki, as might have been expected, was nil. Unless the gunman was an idiot, he would have been miles away from the scene of the shooting long before the blockade was clamped down—or more probably, comfortable in the security of one of the several recognized lairs of gunmen masquerading as various branches of the puppet civic administration.

## Maladministration Charged

The Japanese did succeed, however, in further promoting that distinct lack of cordiality which among both Chinese and foreigners so far has attended their establishment of the "new order" in the Shanghai areas. They revealed a complete lack of understanding towards the Chinese for whom they claim "friendship" and they bared both themselves and the puppet officials under them to charges of maladministration—including, incidentally, the confirmed acceptance by the latter of bribes from Chinese who wished to run the blockade.

Since it must be obvious, even to the Japanese, that the blockade methods would fail to result in the capture of either the gunman who shot Sazaki, as they failed to locate the gunman responsible for the death of Corporal Sato in a village off Yu Yuen Road on October 18, it follows that the only purpose behind the blockade was in its nuisance value. It would appear that the Japanese believed by making things as unpleasant as possible for everyone in the whole district, someone might produce the assassin and justice would be done.

Both in theory and practice, this is as fatuous an idea as ever has been produced by the "new order." The most the Japanese could hope from a system of trial by terrorism would be a scapegoat, found by the badgered residents of the district to placate their unwelcome harbingers of "peace and order under good government." And in any case, it is an outright admission of defeat.

The Japanese have been consistent critics of the Shanghai Municipal Police, but it is a fact that wherever the Japanese have taken over, or permitted their puppet administrations to take over, there have been outbreaks of criminal activity and vice such as never were recorded in areas under the control of the Settlement and Concession police. Every type of criminal, some even foreigners, have found refuge in the occupied areas, there to plot new crime.

If the Japanese are sincere (a word of which they are particularly fond) in their desire to bring an end to the repeated attacks on their military and civilian nationals, they well would be advised firstly, to clean house themselves; secondly, to restore control of the whole western and northern areas to the Settlement police and cooperate with the Settlement police in a city-wide campaign to round up criminals; and finally, and most importantly, to withdraw their troops from the International Settlement.

## Fount of Shanghai's Crime

The fount of more than half of Shanghai's crime is the western district area under the control of the Shanghai Special Municipality police, and the very core of that fount may be found in 76 Jesssfield Road, to which infamous address the Settlement police, until they

### Pleasure?—Pact?—Police?

**Japan may join the Berlin-Rome Axis and thus become an avowed enemy of Great Britain—and Britain may refuse to recognize the Japanese-supported Ching-wei regime in Nanking, but officials of the Shanghai International Settlement—seemingly oblivious of developments in the outside world—continue to do business with both Japan and the puppets. The above picture, distributed to the local newspapers by the Japanese Press Union, shows local officials of the Settlement paying a "courtesy call" on high Japanese Army and Navy officials last Monday. Those in the picture are (left to right) Mr. Ibusuki (business unstated) Major G. H. Mann, staff officer of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps; W. J. Keswick, Chairman of the Municipal Council; Rear Admiral Jin Kobyashi, commander of the Shanghai Japanese Naval Base; Col. J. W. Hornby, Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and a Japanese naval officer, whose name was bot given. Yet another announcement that an "agreement" had been reached on the outside roads police question was made Wednesday by the S.M.C.**

were compelled to withdraw from the area, traced numerous armed crimes. Clean up the western district, shut down the vice dens which infest it, investigate the activities of all armed members of puppet organizations, and it can be said with all certainly that there will be a remarkable reduction in crime here. Without these conditions being observed, however, there can be but little purpose in the establishment of any joint police force, however strong it may be. So long as there exists a single refuge for criminals where security from the police may be found, then the police, obviously, are helpless.

The shooting of Private Sazaki had several unusual features. In the first place one of the eye-witnesses to the crime was Mr. Elly Widler, Swiss fugitive from charges in connection with the theft of $2,000,000 worth of copper owned by a United States firm, but claimed by the Japanese to have been "confiscated" by the Nipponese army on the grounds that it was "Chinese Government property." Widler took the wounded Japanese to the Country Hospital, where Dr. D. W. Nance, prominent American surgeon, was about to perform an operation on the man when Sazaki was taken away of Japanese gendarmes. Sazaki's life might have been saved, said Dr. Nance, if the operation had been performed immediately, but as it was, the trip to a military ward in Hongkew proved too much for him and the wounded man succumbed.

After a lapse of more than half an hour, during which the Settlement police were practically immobilized owing to the threatening attitude adopted by parties of Japanese gendarmes roving the district uncertainly, high Japanese officers arrived on the scene to direct blockading operations and barricades were flung up around the whole area without warning. During the lapse between the time of the shooting and the establishment of the blockade, however, the assassin had been afforded all the opportunity he needed to make his escape.

### Alarming Situation

Describing the shooting, Widler said that he was in a garage with a friend when he heard explosions. Rushing out, he saw a Japanese soldier motionless in a Chinese shack, while nearby a Japanese lance-corporal was firing down the street at a target Widler could not see. In an alleyway lay a Chinese cobler, innocent victim of the exchange of shots, one of which wounded him mortally. From Widler's account, there were three Japanese in the party which was fired on by the gunman, while Special Municipality police were present also. That such a large force of men let the criminal escape scot free more than indicates the need for practical policing by experienced, trained authorities.

Alarm spread swiftly when homecoming office workers found their way barred by barricades manned with belligerent Japanese troops Saturday evening, and for hours the western (manual) telephone exchange was heavily overloaded as city businessmen tried to contact their homes. A partial relaxation of precautions occurred later in the evening, only to be followed Sunday by even more stringent measures. Sunday and Monday as foreign consulates were bombarded with protests and enquiries, while the food situation in the densely populated blockade area went from bad to serious, the Japanese maintained their vigilance.

Tuesday, three days after the blockade started, the Consular Body was able to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the Japanese military authorities to obtain unobstructed passage for both Chinese and foreigners to the area outside the constricted zone between Yu Yuen and Great Western Roads, and by Wednesday night, outside of this zone, the only inconvenience suffered by foreigners was that they were compelled to walk from the barriers to their homes, unless driving a private car. House to house searches, including the invasion of foreign residences, however, were still being made by the Japanese on Thursday, and tension by no means had relaxed.

### Peiping Assassination

All city gates were suddenly closed at 2 p.m. in Peiping Saturday when Chinese police patrols and Japanese gendarmes, vigorously searched all pedestrians, cars, bicycles and rickshaws on the main thorough-fares.

Both the Chinese and Japanese authorities refused any explanation for the sudden action, but later confirmed reports give as reason the shooting of a Japanese officer in the northern part of the city.

*(Continued from page 6)*

out to the assaulters their own limitations and risks, and this in turn can be achieved only by answering blow with blow, and through retaliating for losses suffered by inflicting still more severe losses upon the assaulting parties. A compromizing attitude from the outset would be the worst of possible tactics, because it would only yield to the enemy additional gratuitous positions from which to renew his attack the more dangerously.

Measures which the Wang Ching-wei government may be expected to take against Shanghai notably include the establishment of a Nanking-controlled state bank and an issue of new currency by such a bank; the endowment of that bank with rights to issue import and export permits on exchange policy pretexts, and of its currency with privileges if not a monopoly as regards payment of Customs duties, railway fares and freight, license fees and taxes, etc.; an appreciation of the Customs Gold Unit resulting in a substantial increase of import duties, and a revision of the 1938 Customs tariff for Japanese-occupied areas and Shanghai; the systematization and generalization of strict control of hinterland products entering the International Settlement or the French Concession; Japanese military option on Shanghai commodity stocks of all sorts; the establishment of Japanese-dominated compulsory associations with preferences for members over outsiders, and for Japanese over other members in the fields of trade, industry, banking and shipping.

### Plans Believed Agreed On

It will not of necessity require a long time before some or all of these measures will be decreed and applied. Wang and the Japanese seem to be pretty well agreed on their plans of a combined assault upon Shanghai. The major items of that plan all have been discussed extensively, and apparently were agreed upon, before the signing of Wang's treaty with Japan. Far-reaching preparations for action have been made. The question of Wang's own state bank has been settled, and the paper money that bank is going to issue already has been printed at Osaka. The revision of the occupied areas Customs tariff has been under consideration for more than a year, and in North China the Customs Gold Unit already is being valued three times higher than at Shanghai. A great many export commodity control and import permit systems in recent months already have been enforced in the interior of Central China, and their generalization will be a comparatively easy matter. The next few weeks may have in store a series of disagreeable surprises for Chinese and Western Shanghai.

### Slip That Passed

**Circulation of the Central Daily News (Chung Hwa Pao) zoomed Wednesday when the above advertisement of a gambling house appeared with the footnote, "Down With Wang Ching-wei, the Traitor." Thursday the Central Daily News, controlled by Wang Ching-wei himself, apologized for the error.**

# Week Before Break For Liberty, U.S. Gambling King Here Boasted Protection of Japanese S.S.S. Would Save Him

One week before Edward T ("Jack") Riley failed to answer his name at the third calling in the United States Court for China last Wednesday to face charges that he operated and owned gambling devices, and allegations that he was han escaped convict from the Oklahama State Penitentiary, he boasted in public that he "was working for the Japanese Special Service Section, and would never have to take 'the rap.'"

Riley made this boast repeatedly while, remanded on bail of US$25,000, he believed that only the gambling charges would be brought against him, and before he had the slightest inkling that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had discovered an interest in his case.

All he was worried about, he told acquaintances, was whether his "friends from the Japanese Special Service Section" would be able to time their arrival at the entrance to the building in which the U.S. Court is located before he was re-arrested and charged again in the First Special District Court. He was confident, however, that "I'll be okay."

After "Slot Machine" Riley heard what Mr. Charles Richardson Jr., special assistant to the District Attorney, had told the Court what the Federals believed they knew about him, he must have changed his mind, for he failed to appear at the afternoon session of the Court and his bond of US$25,000 was ordered by Judge Milton J. Helmick to be forfeit. If his boast of Japanese protection was true, then he may have sought refuge in the city's "Badlands," already the haunt of numerous disreputable characters and fugitives from the law.

Even as he entered the court room, according to another associate, Riley was prepared for any unforeseen eventualities, and had his pockets stuffed with currency of U.S. denomination. The prosecution, according to Riley's friends, expected a break by Riley for freedom, but they did not expect it would come so soon.

So far as could be ascertained late Wednesday night, there was only one of Riley's previous associates who knew his whereabouts after he had abandoned the shreds of his defence, and that man was a German, named either Schmidt or Smith, according to the nationalities of those with whom he was dealing. Schmidt, or Smith, a former henchman of Riley it was learned, made earnest enquiries on Wednesday as to any reward which might be offered for the arrest for the alleged jail-breaker.

## Citizenship Proof Sought

When he first appeared before the court to face gaming charges, **Riley** pleaded guilty, "provided in could be proven that he was a United States Citizen," a matter of some difficulty for the prosecution in view of the mystery which surounded the accused man's past, and made even more difficult by Riley's claim that he possessed a Chilean passport issued many years ago by the authorities of a country which at that time changed Governments almost with the seasons.

The assistant D.A. himself was on public trial after his failure to secure sufficient evidence to convict in the Mayer case (**Review**, Nov. 30, 1940), but he produced sensation after sensation in the Court last Wednesday morning, and more than justified previous reports that he was a crusader. In view of the brief period he was given in which to construct his case, he assembled a mass of evidence which would have done justice to a **cause celebre** in any court.

Acting District Attorney Charles Richardson Jr. made his first sensation when he revealed in the crowded U.S. Court that Riley had received a 25 year sentence for armed robbery in May, 1923. He escaped from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary after having served two years of his stretch. These facts were contained in cables received here from the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the State Department in Washington.

Additional allegations claimed that he had had a criminal record under the name of John Becker prior to serving his unfulfilled term. He has also been known as Fehnle Albert Becker, Johnny Becker, Jack Riley, John Becker, John Fonley and Jack Becker, it was revealed.

More than half a dozen cables received from the F.B.I. Headquarters in Washington in reply to queries dispatched by the U.S. Court authorities here provided the information on Riley's criminal record. It was revealed that nine G-Men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been following up additional leads in an effort to establish Riley's citizenship and his criminal record.

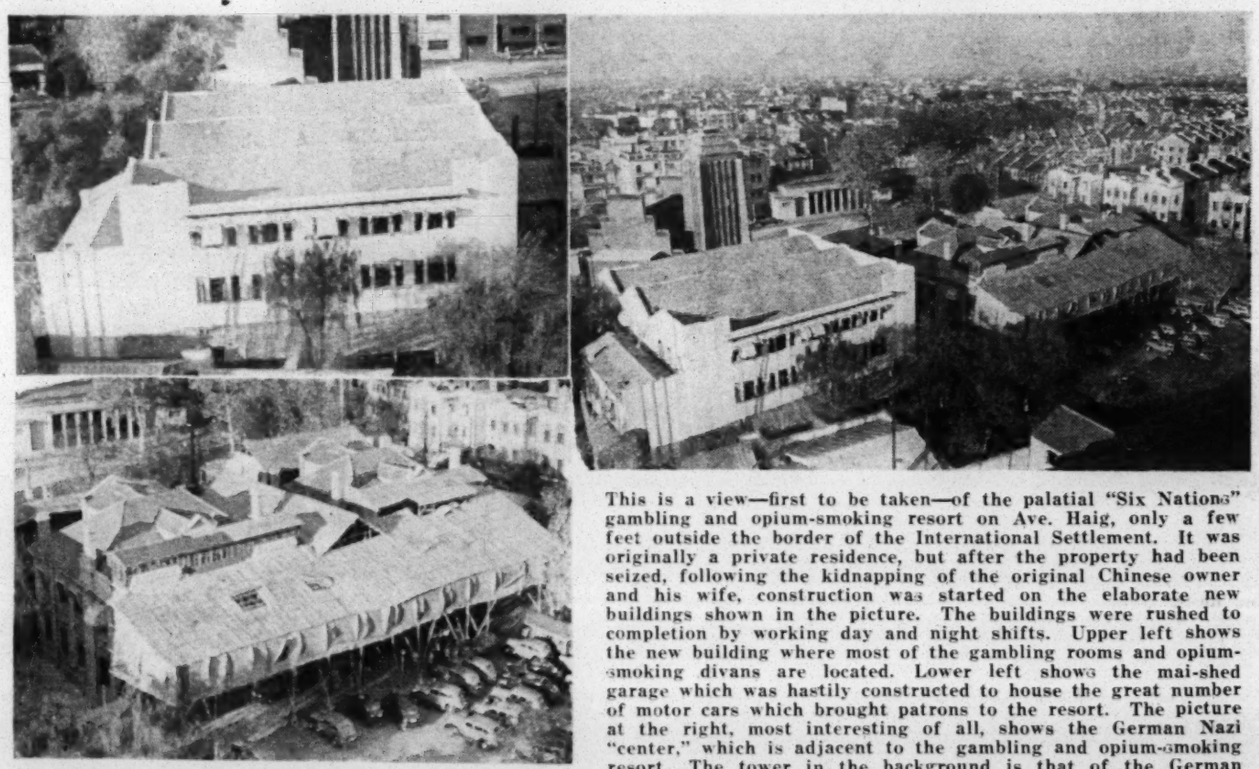
The last cable from the F.B.I. to Acting District Attorney Charles Richardson was received here on the trial. Mr. Myron Wiener, Riley's attorney objected to the admission of the cables as documentary evidence. Judge Helmick reserved judgment on the objections, and permitted temporary admission of the evidence.

## Storm Of Objections

Battling against a continuous storm of objections on the part of the defending counsel the Acting District Attorney

*(Continued on page 25)*

## One of Wang's Chief Sources of Revenue in Shanghai



**This is a view—first to be taken—of the palatial "Six Nations" gambling and opium-smoking resort on Ave. Haig, only a few feet outside the border of the International Settlement. It was originally a private residence, but after the property had been seized, following the kidnapping of the original Chinese owner and his wife, construction was started on the elaborate new buildings shown in the picture. The buildings were rushed to completion by working day and night shifts. Upper left shows the new building where most of the gambling rooms and opium-smoking divans are located. Lower left shows the mai-shed garage which was hastily constructed to house the great number of motor cars which brought patrons to the resort. The picture at the right, most interesting of all, shows the German Nazi "center," which is adjacent to the gambling and opium-smoking resort. The tower in the background is that of the German church, the other buildings are the Nazi school, drill-hall and place where Nazi films are exhibited. The pictures were taken from the German compound. This resort is said to have a monthly income of $5,000,000, of which at least $1,000,000 is split between the Japanese, who provide the protection, and the Wang Ching-wei Government in Nanking. The operators of the gambling devices, including roulette, are Cantonese who profess allegiance to the Nankin puppet government.**

## Honest Broker Makes a Deal

*Duffy in Baltimore Sun*

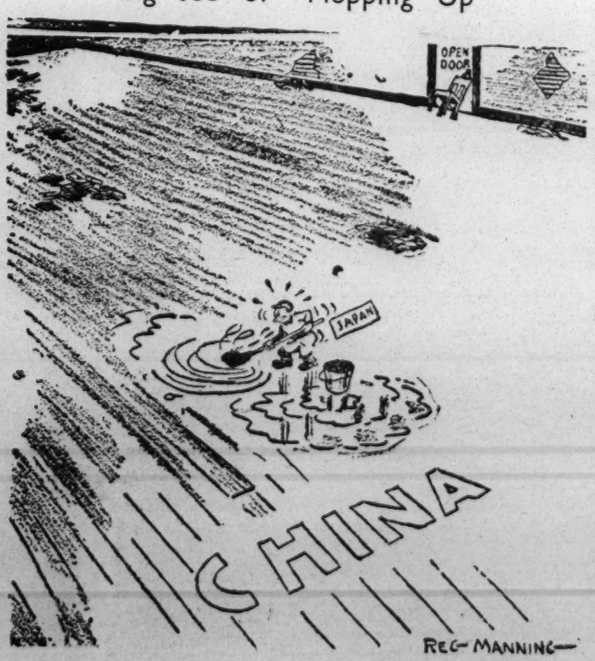
## Difficult Job

*Hengest in Manchester News*

## One of Last Summer's Dreams

*New York Times*

## Big Job of "Mopping Up"

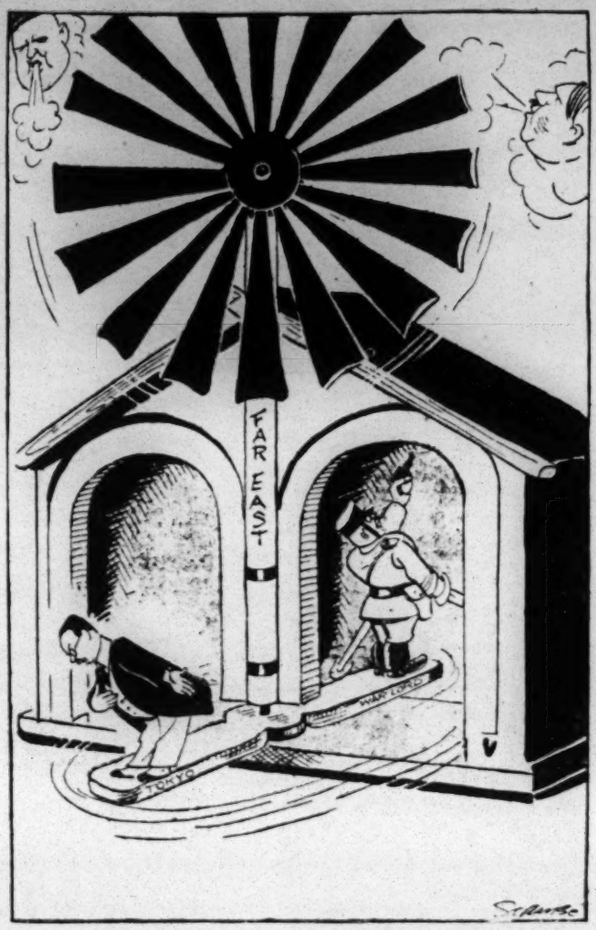



*Salt Lake Tribune*

## Still Blooming 'Midst Ruins'

*New York Times*

## As the Hot Air Blows




*Daily Express, London*

## "Tea For Three, Please"

*N. Y. Herald-Tribune*

## Torch of the "New Order"

*Messner in Rochester Times-Union*

## Matsuoka's Dilemma

*Sing Tao Jih Pao, Hongkong*

**"Intimidation or Soft Words"**

# Burma Road Wide Open To Chungking-Bound Traffic In Spite Of Continual Japanese Reports Of Closure

That the Burma Road—China's "life-line"—is open and effective and is rendering yoeman service to Free China now has been confirmed by many sources.

The Chinese, since the opening of the road on October 18, have claimed continually that the road never has been closed for long by Japanese aerial assaults. The Japanese for several weeks almost daily were claiming that their planes had ended the service of one or more of the vital bridges over giant southern China rivers.

The first direct confirmation of the Road's serviceability came from the **United Press** at Kunming, which reported the arrival of the first cargo from Lashio not many days after the road's re-opening.

Then, after the Japanese had made many claims of bombing successes, the **United Press'** correspondent in China's interior, George Wang, personally took the eight-day trip by truck up the Burma Road from Lashio to Kunming. Wang reported that the Road was in excellent shape and that all bridges, although some had been bombed, were intact.

Following that report the Japanese themselves admitted, according to **Domei,** Japanese news agency, that China was making use of the road.

Six thousand trucks—all American manufactured—are being used on the road, delivering mainly war materials. When sufficient war supplies to meet China's needs have been obtained from the outside, China will open the road to further commercial trade.

Paren thetically, among the cargo awaiting delivery to Chungking at Lashio are about 20 tons of beer for British sailors on a Yangtze River gunboat stationed at Chungking. Reports from Chungking indicate that the "boys" there are extremely thirsty, and are urging that the beer be made a "must" cargo as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, freight is being rushed to Rangoon, for transhipment to Lashio, from the United States and Great Britain. An American has chartered a company and has entered in the trucking business on the road, competing with three British and numerous Chinese firms. And in Chungking and Kunming, tin, antimony, woolfram and other products are being loaded into trucks for shipment to the outside world to pay for the materials which China is receiving.

Transportation circles in Shanghai have a hand in the business. Freight can be sent from Shanghai directly to Kunming in 40 days, according to transportation officials. Cargoes take 14 days by boat to Rangoon, 28 hours from Lashio to Kunming. The first shipment from Shanghai was carried on the s.s. Somare, which was to reach Rangoon early in December.

The United States' **Foreign Policy Association** has seen the reopening of the strategic Burma Road as a symbol of efforts to strengthen China's means of resistance. T. A. Bisson, in an analysis published in the October bulletin of the **Association,** said that the task of maintaining it now is more formidable than it was at the time it was closed by the British for a three-month period.

Mr. Bisson said, in part:

The task is more formidable today than it was three months ago, when the route was closed. During this period Japan has established military and air bases in Tongking, northernmost section of Indo-China. The mountainous terrain will probably bar an overland offensive against Kunming, strategic center of Chinese resistance in Yunnan province, but it is no obstacle to air attacks.

Based on the Hanoi airport—the only serviceable field for heavy bombers in northern Indo-China—Japanese bombing attacks may be directed against both Kunming and the Burma Road, at distances of 400 to 500 miles. While Kunming has already suffered considerable damage from the air, bombing raids are unlikely to halt movement of traffic along the road, judging from the unsuccessful Japanese attempts to close the Canton-Hongkong Railway at much shorter bombing range in 1938.

## Transportation Problems

The second major difficulty is the transportation problem, which hinges mainly on the number of trucks that can be obtained for operation on the Burma Road. Rough estimates indicate that the 5,000 trucks now available can handled a total of some 25,000 tons a month, half imports and half exports. If 10,000 trucks could be made available, the capacity would be automatically doubled.

More trucks can possibly be spared China's interior highways, but large additional imports would also be required. As further supplies of American trucks, together with greater amounts of gasoline, become available, it should be possible to add steadily to the carrying capacity of the Burma Road—provided the Japanese air attacks can be withstood.

Still another problem concerns the availability of the heavy munitions, especially airplanes, field guns, anti-aircraft guns and light tanks, which China needs most. China has been obtaining these munitions from the Soviet Union, but the amounts must be considerably increased if the Chinese armies are to take the offensive. These types of munitions are not available in unlimited quantities. Can amounts adequate to China's needs be made available from American or British Empire production? On this question may depend the extent to which China's military force can immobilize Japan in the Far-East.

Mr. Schuyler V. Cammann, a member of Harvard University's faculty who has an intimate knowledge of the road and its building, wrote recently in the **Chicago Daily News** that the road was "a crucial factor in China's continued resistance."

A number of Mr. Camman's remarks follow:

When the new Burma Road was started in 1938, foreign military observers said that it could never have more than a sentimental value, since it could never carry as much freight as the French Railway from Indo-China and would be useless during the rainy season.

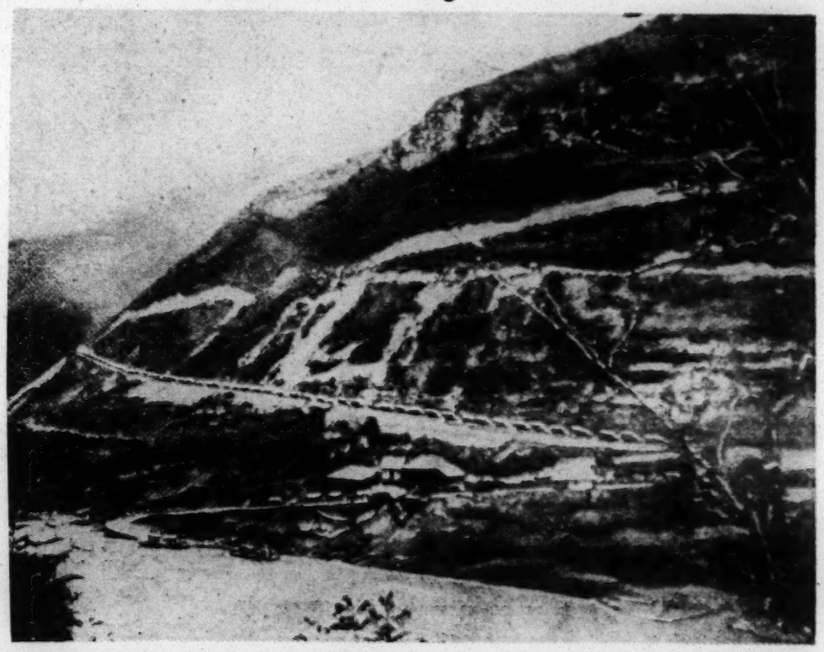
For the French Railway has been closed, and the uncertain route from Russia across Turkestan has proved impracticable. The Burma Road has become China's last important supply line, and the prodigious feat of its construction seems not to have been in vain.

The new Burma Road marks as great a human achievement as the building of our own Union Pacific. On the China side, 160,000 men, women and children set to work to lay some 300 miles of highway from Kunming to Hsiakwan and to build 350 miles of new road from Hsiakwan to the Burma border. Working with only the most primitive implements in a difficult and mountainous country and in fever-ridden jungles, they finished the job in eight months.

All these workers were naturally recruited by conscription. Village headmen and chiefs of the non-Chinese aboriginal tribes of Yunnan, living as far as eight days' distance from the road, each had to send a given number of workers. Many of the tribespeople trooped down from their mountains as to a picnic, with their women wearing brightly colored tribal costumes and silver-studded head dresses.

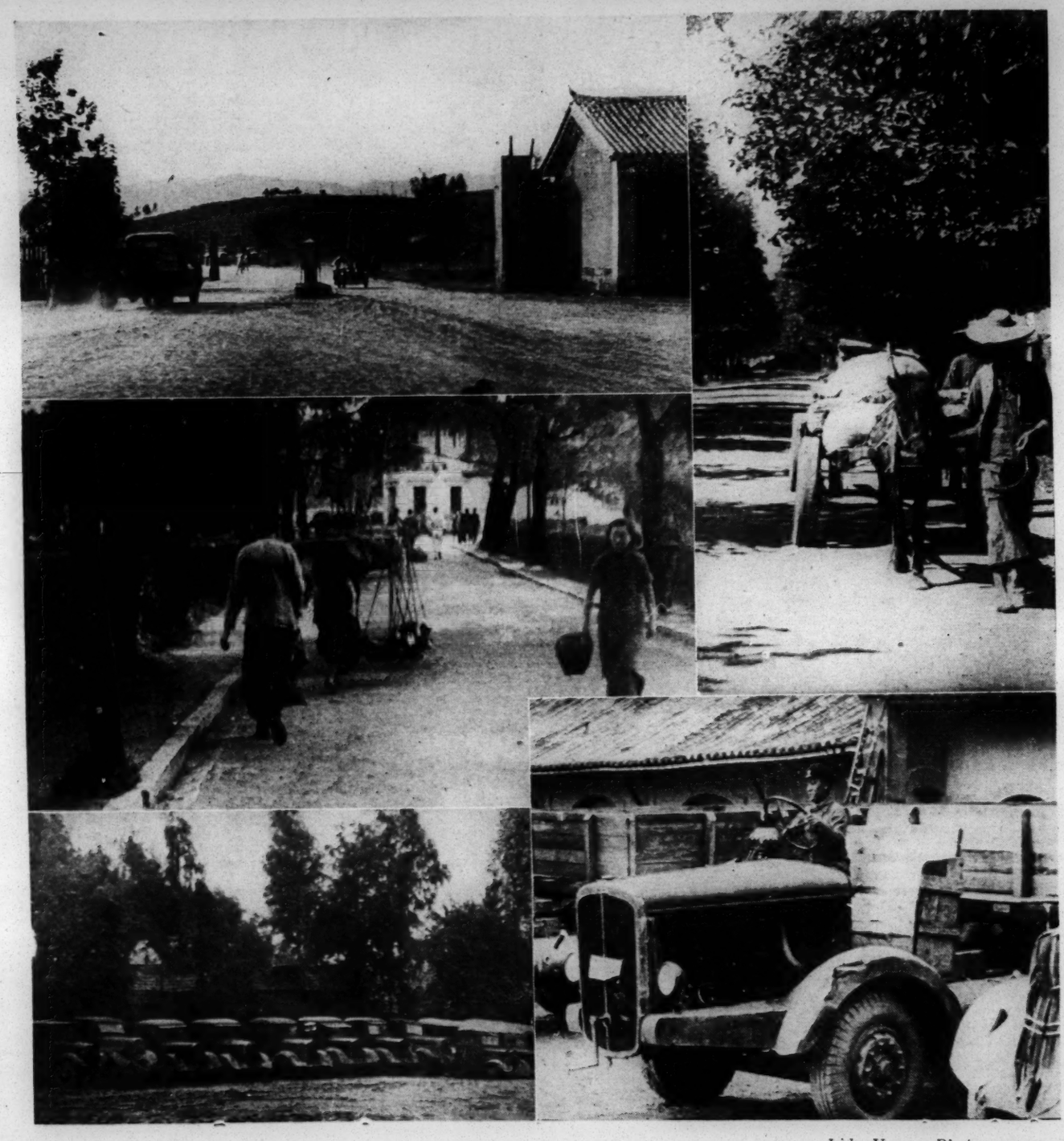
The young men and the strong hauled rocks that children and elderly people patiently cracked into small pieces for the roadbed. The tribeswomen, used to doing farmwork and packing heavy loads, lugged huge hampers of earth on their backs, dumping them over their shoulders on the foundations of crushed rock.

## Supplies Roll Along Burma Road



**This picture, by the Associated Press, taken since the re-opening of the Burma Road, shows that traffic is passing along the famous international highway. It was reproduced from the Chicago Tribune for Oct. 18.**

## Burma Road Functions Again—Transportation In The Southwest



*Lida Young Photos*

**Defense against Japanese aggression on the continent has stimulated all types of transportation in China's southwestern provinces. Upper left shows renewed activity as the Burma Road comes to life again. The picture on the middle left shows that transportation by man-power continues despite competition of trucks and motor cars, while the picture on the upper right indicates that horse-drawn carts also operate in districts where gasoline is scarce and high in price. The picture on the lower left shows some of the 8-ton trucks used by the transportation companies, while the one of the lower right is a close-up of a truck built for service rather than beauty.**

Their menfolk leveled the surface with primitive wooden tools.

Bullock men harnessed their clumsy beasts to stoneboats to move the heaviest rocks and, when each surface was finished, forced the animals to pull hand-hewn stone rollers over it, to make it flat and firm. Meanwhile the Yunnan Mohammedans kept on their hereditary profession as muleteers, managing pack-trains of rice to feed the countless workers, who lived in temporary villages of grass shacks beside the roadside streams.

There were only a few exceptions to this primitive technique. Leaving Hsia-kwan, the new road ledge had to be blasted from a wall of solid volcanic rock.

Ever since the ancient barbarian kings of Yunnan began the trade with Burma, exchanging Chinese silks and gold leaf, paper and metalwork for ivory and amber, cotton and jade, the traffic along the old Burma road was conducted by means of long pack trains.

Now each modern truck carries the load of 15 or 20 ponies, and passengers besides, but the old methods have not been given up. It is not generally known, that pack trains of horses and coolies also bring in machines, equipment and raw materials for the dozens of modern factories built in what was once considered the most backward part of China.

The coolies and pack trains do not use the motor highway, but the old stone-paved paths which meander along roughly parallel to it. These are difficult to spot from the air.

The Burma road must not be considered as a single highway alone, but as this highway plus a skein of pack trails that also play their part in maintaining China's resistance.

# Shanghai Begins Industrial Recovery Following Hard Time Period; Power Consumption Shows Big Increase

BY FREDERICK FANG

Shanghai's industrial depression, which was started in May, reached its lowest level in August. As from September, industrial conditions were much improved as shown by the growing demand of electricity for industrial purposes in this city, as follows:

| 1940 | Total Generated in K.W.H. | Industrial Consumption |
|---|---|---|
| September | 59,427,924 | 49,170,000 |
| August | 59,761,706 | 48,958,000 |
| July | 61,908,255 | 50,885,000 |
| June | 68,001,808 | 57,243,000 |
| *1939* | | |
| September | 64,118,836 | 52,965,000 |

In the French Concession, 5,516,264 K.W.H. were supplied by its power plant in June, 5,210,317 in July, 5,197,219 in August and 5,270,565 in September.

Another indication of the improved situation in September was the increased value of buildings under construction in Shanghai during the month of September. In June, the value of buildings under construction was $3,942,340 in the Settlement; in July it dropped to $2,889,700; in August it dropped further to $1,525,200, but in September it increased to $3,112,550.

## Cotton Mills' Position

Sixty-four cotton mills with a total of 2,150,000 spindles and 26,000 looms operated in Shanghai during the period under review. Of the total, 21 were Chinese mills operating 580,000 spindles and 3,900 looms; 38 were Japanese or Japanese-operated Chinese mills operating a total of 1,320,000 spindles and 18,500 looms; and five were British mills operating 240,000 spindles and 3,600 looms. In the month of July, these mills turned out 81,000 bales of cotton yarn. In August, these mills turned out 69,000 bales of cotton yarn and in September, they turned out 70,898 bales of cotton yarn. As to cotton cloth, these mills turned out 1,410,000 pieces in July, 910,000 pieces in August and 948,000 pieces in September. During the three months, the Chinese mills reduced their operating capacity by 10 per cent but the Japanese and British mills reduced by 30 to 50 per cent.

In July, 57,813 bales of cotton yarn were sold in the local market but only 53,762 bales were sold in August. In September 74,775 bales were sold because of the improved condition in the local market. Of the total transactions in the period, local dealers and speculators took 137,884 bales of cotton yarn, the Kwangtung and Hongkong merchants bought 39,717 bales, the Yunnan merchants took 3,170 bales and the remainder divided by the Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fukien and other outport merchants. In other words, the local cotton yarn market was completely controlled by local speulators, because of the presence of large sums of idle capital in this city.

During the three month period, total turnover of cotton was 326,789 piculs, of which 136,356 piculs were native cotton. In July, Shanghai imported 300,000 quintals of foreign cotton. Total consumption of cotton in the month of July was 283,000 piculs, in August 242,000 piculs and in September 264,000 piculs. Total imports of foreign cotton in the three months was 666,058 quintals or a decrease of 10 per cent when compared with the corresponding period of last year. Of the total import of foreign cotton, 22,686,002 customs gold units were Brazilian cotton, representing 27 per cent of the total imports of foreign cotton. The following table gives the detailed conditions of the cotton, cotton yarn and cotton cloth markets:

### Total Turnovers

| 1940 | Cotton (picul) | Cotton Yarn (bale) | Cotton Cloth (bag) |
|---|---|---|---|
| September | 117,638 | 74,775 | 15,730 |
| August | 114,448 | 53,726 | 16,310 |
| July | 88,703 | 49,711 | 10,310 |
| *1939* | | | |
| September | 228,486 | 37,890 | 13,030 |
| August | 168,794 | 33,741 | 7,220 |
| July | 109,465 | 32,367 | 9,405 |

### Total Stock In Godowns

| 1940 | Cotton (picul) | Cotton Yarn (bale) | Cotton Cloth (bag) |
|---|---|---|---|
| September | 435,000 | 301,000 | 105,000 |
| August | 457,000 | 308,000 | 154,000 |
| July | 420,000 | 289,000 | 133,300 |
| *1939* | | | |
| September | 69,245 | 121,000 | 73,000 |
| August | 44,743 | 12,000 | 95,000 |
| July | 55,092 | 113,000 | 93,000 |

The following tables give the amount of foreign cotton imported to and the amounts of cotton yarn and cotton cloth exported in the three months from Shanghai:

| 1940 | Quintals | Value Gold Units Customs |
|---|---|---|
| September | 171,469 | 5,593,618 |
| August | 190,429 | 6,494,604 |
| July | 304,160 | 10,214,780 |
| *1939* | | |
| September | 239,335 | 6,719,020 |
| August | 269,687 | 7,455,452 |
| July | 241,608 | 6,359,823 |

Exports of Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth:

| | Cotton Yarn | |
|---|---|---|
| 1940 | Quintals | Value in C.N. Currency |
| September | 19,829 | 11,389,603 |
| August | 9,028 | 4,896,474 |
| July | 4,494 | 2,497,891 |
| *1939* | | |
| September | 21,891 | 4,491,438 |
| August | 13,380 | 2,657,293 |
| July | 2,091 | 474,678 |
| | Cotton Cloth | |
| 1940 | Quintals | Value (C.N.$) |
| September | 2,071 | 1,532,171 |
| August | 1,106 | 1,164,943 |
| July | 1,281 | 956,926 |
| *1939* | | |
| September | 2,581 | 793,475 |
| August | 1,479 | 434,276 |
| July | 789 | 211,322 |

The following table gives the prices of cotton, cotton yarn and cotton cloth in these three months:

| 1940 | Cotton Maximum $ | Cotton Minimum $ | Cotton Yarn Maximum $ | Cotton Yarn Minimum $ | Cotton Cloth Maximum $ | Cotton Cloth Minimum $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 190.00 | 174.00 | 1124.00 | 965.00 | 31.00 | 30.00 |
| August | 178.00 | 165.50 | 1028.00 | 872.000 | 31.00 | 29.50 |
| July | 176.00 | 154.00 | 902.00 | 860.00 | 30.00 | 28.50 |
| *1939* | | | | | | |
| September | 160.00 | 105.00 | 860.00 | 570.00 | 22.25 | 21.50 |
| August | 123.00 | 84.50 | 785.00 | 572.00 | 19.74 | 17.36 |
| July | 110.00 | 101.50 | 595.00 | 476.00 | 18.50 | 16.25 |

## Silk Filatures

The condition of silk filatures in the three months became worse and worse because of a lack of raw materials. In July, only nine filatures, including the Yung Chong, San Yi, Hung Ta, Hwa Lum, Lien Chong, Sen Chong, Ho Fung, Tung Chen, and Shanghai remained open, operating a total of 1,798 basins. In August, eleven silk filatures remained open, operating 2,120 basins. In this month, the Lien Chong, Yung Chong, and San Yi filatures suspended operations and the Lien Chong, Mei Chong, Lien Yuan, Ta Lung, and Cheng Sin filatures resumed operations. In September, the Lien Chong, Mei Chong, Ho Fung and Lien Yuan filatures suspended operations before the end of month.

In Chapei and Hongkew areas, however, 11 Japanese filatures remained open during the three months, with a total of 1.958 basins. The monthly production of raw silk of these Chinese and Japanese filatures was around 1,000 bales, of which a little over 60 per cent was turned out by the Japanese filatures.

The following table gives the amount of raw silk and its value exported during the three months:

| 1940 | Kilograms | Value (C.N.$) |
|---|---|---|
| September | 329,361 | 25,953,630 |
| August | 461,903 | 37,892,922 |
| July | 181,188 | 12,807,625 |
| *1939* | | |
| September | 296,141 | 13,489,398 |
| August | 305,241 | 10,929,597 |
| July | 218,374 | 6,312,420 |

Cocoons used by the local filatures in the three months were mostly purchased last year. Small quantities of cocoons were sent here during the three months from the occupied areas of Kiangsu and Chekiang. Well-informed business circles state that about 200,000 piculs of spring cocoons were produced this year of which 110,000 piculs were purchased by the Japanese Central China Silk Company. The price of raw silk in the Shanghai market during the three months was around $5,200 per bale.

## Silk Weaving Mills

Production in the local silk weaving mills dropped by 19 per cent in July and August when compared with June. The production in September was slightly increased to 55,000 pieces as against 83,000 pieces in the corresponding month of 1939. In the three months, production of artificial silk piece goods amounted to 99,764 pieces, production of pure silk and artificial silk piece goods was 38,238 pieces, while production of pure silk piece goods was only 9,000 pieces.

The following table gives the amount of artificial silk imported and the export of silk piece goods in the three months:

| | Import of Artificial Silk | |
|---|---|---|
| 1940 | Kilograms | Value (C.G.U.) |
| September | 379,197 | 178,973 |
| August | 202,242 | 170,702 |
| July | 210,003 | 180,079 |
| *1939* | | |
| September | 161,545 | 112,431 |
| August | 722,946 | 510,103 |
| July | 489,365 | 337,041 |

| | Export of Silk Piece Goods | |
|---|---|---|
| 1940 | Kilograms | Value (C.N.$) |
| September | 63,702 | 2,063,684 |
| August | 34,771 | 1,255,290 |
| July | 46,628 | 1,836,715 |
| *1939* | | |
| September | 75,215 | 1,294,868 |
| August | 92,185 | 1,300,280 |
| July | 74,045 | 1,116,478 |

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1937, local silk weaving mills consumed 200 piculs of raw silk, but at present, the local silk weaving mills consumed around 40 piculs only and more and more artificial silk was being used. More than 66 per cent of the imported artificial silk during the three months came from Japan.

## Wollen Mills

Thirty-six woollen factories were operating here during the months of

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有限公司
THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
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GENERAL RESERVE - - - - - HK$1,500,000.00
BRANCHES SHANGHAI HANKOW
CANTON TOISHAN
BANGKOK
SUBSIDIARIES: SAN FRANCISCO MACAU
*Agents in all principal cities of the world.*
*Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.*

July, August and September, including the Hwa Lum Woollen Mill, which resumed operations in August. Of these 36 factories, 12 were engaged primarily in the manufacture of camel wool piece goods, 10 in woollen piece goods and 2 in woollen yarn and thread. In addition, six foreign woollen factories were operating in Shanghai. The condition of these factories in the three months improved considerably when compared with that of April, May and June. But total turnover during the three months was still below that of the latter part of 1939. If January, 1940, is considered as 100, the production in July and August dropped to 88 and that for September dropped to 82, because of a lack of sufficient wool, which has forced factories to curtail their operations.

The woollen goods business is not as good as before for two main reason: (1) lack of demand from outport merchants because of the control of transportation facilities by the Japanese and (2) the high price of woollen piece goods, which has reduced the volume of local sales. During the three months under review, Shanghai imported 1,461,861 kilograms of wool valued at 2,856,768 customs gold units and 60,114 kilograms of woollen yarn valued at 158,571 customs gold units. When compared with the corresponding period of last year, the amount of import of wool increased by 80 per cent while the value increased by 300 per cent. The import of woollen yarn this year was only one-third of that of the corresponding period of 1939.

| | *Wool Imports* | |
|---|---|---|
| *1940* | *Kilograms* | *Value (C.G.U.)* |
| September | 457,129 | 978,203 |
| August | 519,988 | 975,577 |
| July | 484,744 | 902,988 |
| *1939* | | |
| September | 179,284 | 224,328 |
| August | 238,677 | 288,406 |
| July | 392,987 | 448,328 |

| | *Woollen Yarn Imports* | |
|---|---|---|
| *1940* | *Kilograms* | *Value (C.G.U.)* |
| September | 8,567 | 12,267 |
| August | 10,624 | 37,043 |
| July | 40,923 | 110,261 |
| *1939* | | |
| September | 32,422 | 73,404 |
| August | 96,728 | 209,687 |
| July | 60,809 | 126,687 |

## Flour Industry

Flour mills operated an average of seven days in July, two and a half days in August and eight days in September owing to a shortage of wheat. Under Japanese control, wheat produced in North China was bought by the 38 flour mills of North China. Wheat produced along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway line was controlled by the Japanese and large quantities were purchased by the Japanese flour mills. In the three months under review, only 200,000 bags of wheat were sent here from the producing centers. As to the market in Manchuria and North China, it has been completely dominated by Japanese and Australian flour.

According to the barter agreement between Central and North China, 390,000 bags of flour must be sent to North China in July and August and another 350,000 bags from August to September. In other words, only a total of 740,000 bags were permitted to be sent to North China from Shanghai. In addition, the Japanese authorities sent large quantities of flour from the mills of the occupied areas of Central China and dumped them in the Shanghai market during the three months.

The local Chinese flour mills found it difficult to compete with them, as the mills in the occupied areas brought their wheat much cheaper than the Shanghai mills. Lately, however, the Japanese changed their policy and refused the export of flour from the interior to Shanghai. Lately, Shanghai merchants ordered no less than 1,600,000 bags of foreign flour, of which 90 per cent will be used to meet the local demands. The following table gives the prices of wheat and flour in the Shanghai market during the three months:

| *1940* | *Price of Wheat* | *Price of Flour* |
|---|---|---|
| September | $25.50 | $16.50 |
| August | 21.50 | 15.00 |
| July | 20.00 | 15.00 |
| *1939* | | |
| September | 9.90 | 7.00 |
| August | 9.10 | 6.20 |
| July | 7.00 | 5.00 |

## Cigarette Factories

During the period under review, 25 cigarette factories operated a total of 348 machines, of which 69 per cent were managed by foreign interests. The British and Japanese factories operated smoothly in the three months with sufficient supply of tobacco leaves. However, the Chinese factories suspended operations now and then because of the lack of raw materials. The Hwa Chen, Nanyang, Fusin and Tatung cigarette factories turned out 2000 cases of cigarettes each monthly which was only 10 per cent of their production prior to the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1937. The production of these factories reduced by 46 per cent in July, 28 per cent in August and 14 per cent in September when compared with January, 1940. The cost of production increased considerably because of the increase of the consolidated tax on cigarettes by the "authorities" in September.

The local factories depended completely upon imported tobacco leaves as raw materials during the period under review. Although Shantung produced 80,000,000 pounds of tobacco leaf this year, the Japanese factories purchased 32,000,000 pounds, the Anglo-American interests bought 21,990,000 pounds. Chinese tobacco merchants took about 10,000,000 pounds and the remaining 16,000,000 pounds were collected by local merchants in Shantung. The amount which the Chinese factories in Shanghai succeeded in buying was small. The import of tobacco leaf in the three months period increased much when compared with that of the corresponding period of 1939.

# Japanese Offensive in Central China Boomerangs as Chinese Units Recover Positions, Inflict Casualties

Japan's offensive in Central China last week is believed to have boomeranged according to reports from the Hupeh war front, stating that Chinese forces operating in this region had repulsed Japanese attacks on the East and West banks of the Han River.

In an attempt to forestall the intended Chinese counter-offensive which was launched on November 28, Japanese troops, were reported to have embarked on their major offensive November 24 simultaneously from three sectors: 1, North Hupeh, where the Japanese are attacking towards the west, with Suihsien as their base; 2, East of the Siang River, and heading northward in the direction of Changshowtien, with Chungsiang as a base; 3, attacking in force from the West bank of the Siang river in the Direction of Kingmen and Tangyang, which are to the North.

In the first two areas, the Japanese were reported to have been stopped before making any notable progress, according to an early **Havas** report. Later **Kuo Min** reports further stated that the Chinese pursuing forces drove the Japanese to a narrow pass in the Tahunshan range, following the recent recapture of Lishan and Tsingmingpu, on the Siangyang-Hwansien Highway. The Japanese forces advancing northwards along the Kiangshan-Chungsiang Highway, in central Hupeh, also were said to have been repulsed at Changshowtien and Makiatsi.

Taking full advantage of naval aircraft cooperation, a force of 5,000 Japanese troops driving north-westwards from Kingmen, on the western bank of the Han River, was said to have occupied Sienchu and Likiatang on November 26. The Chinese, taking advantage of hilly terrain, launched a strong counter-attack the next day and succeeded in recapturing both Likiatang and Sienchu after 48 hours' fighting. Continuing their drive, the Chinese were said to have liquidated remnant Japanese troops in the Kwaihwapu-Hukiatsi area.

## Japanese Said Routed

Meanwhile, Chinese troops operating along the western bank of the Han River claimed to have reoccupied Sienchu, Liuki and Yenshimiao. According to **Kuo Min** reports, after six day's stubborn fighting, the Chinese succeeded in routing the Japanese on a wide front in northern and central Hupeh during the week-end, thus frustrating what appeared to have been an attempt to reach Siangyang and Fancheng, in North Hupeh and near the Frontier of Shensi province, in order to cut the Northwest highway.

According to well-informed military circles in Chungking, the Chinese military authorities have sent 300,000 troops together with a high commander to the East War Zone to extend and intensify the activities of the Chinese guerillas. These troops equipped with modern armaments, will take over the garrison duties in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces, vacated by the New Fourth Army, which has been sent to the North.

Chinese troops operating in southern Anhwei were reported to have recaptured Tze-teh and Chinteh successively on November 27. Tzeteh was surrounded on November 26 and recaptured the next day, while Chihten, on the southern bank of the Yangtze River in southern Anhwei was recaptured on the same day as a result of a successful counter-attack launched by the Chinese forces.

Japanese leaders were said to have decided to tighten the naval blockade along the China coast and to cause disturbances along the Fukien-Chekiang coast according to **a Sin Wan Pao** report from Chungking. The conference was said to have included Japanese naval commanders, and the commander-in-chief of the Japanese navy headquarters in Hainan Island.

## Troop-Train Mined

Guerilá activities along Japanese communication lines were increased last week, as reports from Loyang stated that a Japanese trooptrain, proceeding westwards along the Taokow-Chingkow Highway was dynamited between Tsiatotsi and Lifeng, in northern Honan, on Nov. 21, according to a delayed message from the front. Five coaches were destroyed, causing casualties. Another Japanese troop-train was destroyed in Palipao in the suburbs of Tsinan, Shantung, when mines laid by the Chinese guerillas exploded. The explosion was said to have taken a large toll of Japanese soldiers and officers.

Japanese aircraft renewed their air activities last week as eighteen Japanese warplanes in small groups raided the auxiliary capital of Free China on December 1. Although no bombs were dropped within the city limits, four raiders were reported to have dropped bombs at a point below Chungking. The planes were driven off by Chinese anti-aircraft guns.

Kochiu, south of Yunnan, was another target for Japanese bombers. Japanese claimed to have caused widespread destruction to their objectives. Japanese naval aircraft, in cooperation with land operations, were said to have been particularly active in the Central China War Zone. Tsaoyang, on the northern border of Hupeh, Makitasi and Shwangkow, both 10 kilometers north of Changkiatsi in northern Hupeh, Laohohow in north-western Hupeh, all of which the Japanese alleged to be the concentration spots of Chinese troops, were known to have been bombed.

On the other hand, the Chinese forces claimed to have brought down two heavy Japanese bombers by anti-aircraft fire north-east of Chungsiang, central Hupeh. Fancheng, Nanchang, and Wuanyen, all in northern Hupeh, were raided, but litle damage was done to Chinese military establishments.

## Japanese Bomb French Mission

**The Rev. Fr. Amand Poisson, Apostolic Vicar, examines the ruins of the French Mission at Chengtu, capital of Szechuen, after the institution had been bombed and largely destroyed by Japanese war planes. Pictures were taken by Thomas Kwang.**

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# GERMAN RELEASED IN COPPER THEFT CASE

Wilhelm Bender, a German, was released from the Shanghai First Distrirct Court on Friday, November 30, when police were unable to being evidence in support of the charge against the man in connection with the theft of $2,000,000 worth of copper from the Commercial Express godown.

The prosecution's chief witness, Elly Widler, a self-admitted agent of the Japanese military, and against whom also charges in conection with the theft have been made, was not available to the Police. For nearly two months now Widler has remained under the close protection of Japanese north of Soochow Creek, a fugitive from arrest under a warrant issued by the Swiss Consul-General here, and still unserved despite strong protests by the latter to the Japanese authorities.

Bender, who violently resisted arrest when he was taken out of bed by the Shanghai Municipal Police in the second week of October, reiterated the claims made by Widler, that the copper concerned was not stolen, but that as "Chinese Government property," it was "confiscated" by the Japanese army. This story, although repeatedly denied by the American owners of the missing copper, was repeated by the Japanese authorities to the Settlement police when Bender first appeared for trial.

With the refusal of Widler to submit to arrest and the release of Bender, unless official action is taken by the United States government on behalf of the American owners of the stolen copper, the perpetrators of the most sensational theft in the annals of Shanghai crime will escape unpunished.

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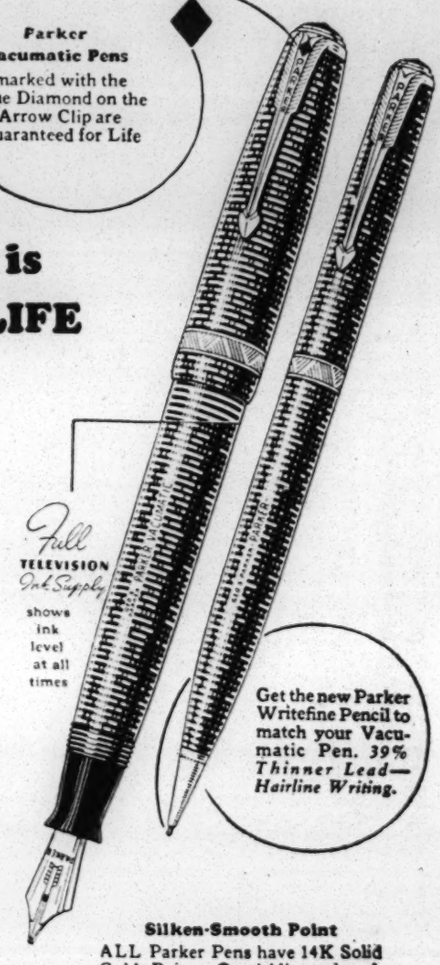
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# Chinese Rejoice at Re-Election of President Roosevelt; Increased Assistance Anticipated During Third Term

BY C. Y. W. MENG

Perhaps never before had the Chinese Government and people shown so much interest in foreign affairs as they did in the recent presidential election campaign in America; nor had they ever shown such joy as they did on the election of President Roosevelt for his "Third Term."

Long before the election, Chinese intellectuals had been discussing, and even betting, among themselves on the result of the election. On election day, telephone boys of the Chinese news agencies were kept busy throughout the whole day and into late evening in answering inquiries about the result of the election. The Chinese newspapers of November 7, which published the announcement of the result of the election, were all sold out in the morning; in the afternoon, there were no more newspapers available for sale in Chungking!

There were good reasons for such interest. First of all, the traditional friendship between China and America has been amply demonstrated by such auguries as the issuance by China of special postal stamps in four denominations on July 4, 1940, in honor of the 150th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and the conclusion of a series of credit loans to China by the American Government, secured on China's exports of tung (or wood) oil, tin and tungsten, cementing of the friendly relations between China and America. There is no doubt that such friendly feelings are the outcome of mutual sympathy, mutual understanding and mutual assistance rather than on sentiment alone. Both China and America have always had the welfare and interest of each other at heart.

Secondly, the traditional American policy in China has the approval of the Chinese and has strengthened the bonds of friendship between the two nations. The Open Door Policy saved China from partition by the "imperialists" at the end of the nineteenth century; the Nine-Power Treaty provides "To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;" The American "Non-Recognition Doctrine" made it clear at the beginning of the Japanese aggression in China in 1932 that America would not recognize any situation that was brought about by force. Therefore, the Chinese consider the United States as "a pillar" of Chinese resistance, and "co-defender" of international justice and world peace.

The Chinese have absolute faith in American leadership in world politics. They believe that Washington holds the key to the situation, not only in the Far East but also in Europe. Before the outbreak of the present European War, as pointed out by one eminent writer, "One single man might still prevent the coming war....This man is Franklin D. Roosevelt....He knows this and he has the consciousness of a historical mission"....* However, as pointed out by the same writer, "But the forces against him (President Roosevelt) are powerful, for Americans erroneously believe that Europe can and should take care of itself....They (Americans) refuse to recognize the dangerous position they would be forced into if Germany and Japan should win."....The Chinese believe that, although the President did not prevent the outbreak of the war, the new situation created in the Far East at some later and more opportune time....To keep the legal status clear should they decide at some future time to take affairmative action to uphold the rights which accrued under the Nine-Power Treaty...." The President's famous Chicago speech he can still stop the war; and, apparently, he knows this, and is fully aware of his historical mission.

Therefore, for these reasons, no Chinese intellectual could consider the American election campaign as entirely a foreign affair in which the Chinese had no concern and in which the Chinese were not interested. On the contrary, the Chinese attached much importance to the election, and the Chinese share with the Americans in supporting the election of President Roosevelt for the third term.

In the evolution of U. S. Far Eastern Policy, particularly since 1931 for a time, American opinion on the Far East was divided. Some proposed to withdraw from China and the Far East on the ground that "there was nothing for America to do but to get out and it was not worth a war to remain." Others urged, however, an active policy for peace, and from the fact that "imperialism is nourished by success and starved by failure."

There was no doubt at that time that President Roosevelt could not do much in thwarting the Japanese in China and in preventing the war in Europe, much as he would have liked. As pointed out by Emil Ludwig "....Possibly President Roosevelt will take a decisive step to preserve world peace....To carry the day, he would need the unanimous support of his people....But at present the nation sees only the shadow of Wilson, whose merits they do not comprehend ...."

The United States in the circumstances, therefore simply played very much a rear-guard action to cope with the situation in 1937. As put by T. A. Biston, "....Essentially, the American Government reserved the right during these years to deal with in October, 1937; the American note to Tokyo in December, 1938, refusing to recognize the Japanese "New Order in East Asia'; the statement by the Secretary of State Cordell Hull, issued on March 31, 1940, in condemning the acts of aggression, and in stating that "the United States will continue to recognize the Chunging Government as the Government of China," all serve "to keep the legal status clear," and "to deal with the situation at more opportune time.'

During the same time, another imporrtant step taken by the past Roosevelt Administration was to correct the erroneous concept of the situation in the Far East and to lead the American people to realize the dangerous position they would be forced into if Japan should win. Toward the end of his second term, the President already had succeeded in winning the support of his people for his action in the Far East, "Out of 700 edi- 1937). The abrogatorials studied . . . . only 10 were opposed to carrying on economic sanctions to preserve our rights in the Pacific." (Earl Leaf **Review**, Feb. 15, 1937). The aborgation of the Commercial Treaty of 1911 with Japan, as announced by the American Government on July 27, 1940, signified conclusively that national support for stronger U. S. action had been obtained, and that the time for action was ripe.

A study of American Far Eastern policy reveals the fact that "One single man who still might prevent the coming war" had always his historical mission in mind. But his first need was to mobilize American public and to take action at the night time. So although President Roosevelt did not make such a historic statement as President McKinley did when he said that "the period of exclusiveness is past," the Chinese believe that tacitly President Roosevelt did. As President Roosevelt's policy is gaining almost unanimous support in U. S. his election came therefore, as no surprise to the Chinese, and in view of the background, it easily can be understood why the Chinese should be so much interested in the American election. The Chinese have placed implicit faith in the American Government and people, and have more hope in the Third Roosevelt Administration than ever before. These hopes already have been justified by the announcement of a new US$50,000,00 credit, granted simultaneously with the singing of the Wang Abe pact at Nanking on November 30.

## Watchman in the Night

*Russell in Los Angeles Times and Editor and Publisher*

* "The Coming War" by Emil Ludwig in the March, 1937, issue of *Current History*.

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# GEORGE CHIEN HSU—AN APPRECIATION

**BY WALTER HANMING CHEN**

*(Editor, "Far Eastern Journal," Hongkong)*

While the life story of Dr. George Chien Hsu, was published at length in the obituaries which appeared following his death at his home in Kowloon-tong, Hongkong, at the age of 69, on September 26, of necessity a great many more intimate details of activities for which he became famous throughout China have not yet been made public and they are of such interest that even at this late day they are worthy of recalling for the benefit of his hundreds, more probably thousands of friends.

It was back in 1917 when, as a junior reporter, I first came into contact with George Chien Hsu. He was then "in retirement" in Shanghai and was living in Route Vallon, but his retirement did not preclude his activities on behalf of the Kuomintang or in the interests of the Chinese revolution, for he was ardent and indefatigable in his efforts to make the revolutionary movement a real success.

He was familiar with the late President Sun Yat-sen, Madame Sun, the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang; the late Tong Shao-yi; Mr. Lin Sen, present President of the National Government of China; the late Hu Han-min, and scores of others who were in the limelight when most of the present-day leaders of the Kuomintang Government were unknown.

A devout Christian, Dr. Hsu devoted much of his time in those days to speaking and preaching and often visited the Cantonese Union Church in Shanghai.

It was not long after that he became interested in a movement, which carried the blessings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and which was later to become national in scope. This was known as the Good Roads Movement of China. Dr. Hsu worked hard to further this organization, as well as the National Christian Salvation Association, of which he was founder.

In 1921, Dr. Sun, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Tong Shao-yi and George Chien Hsu left Shanghai for Canton, there to form the Military Government, and the last-named to take up duty as chief secretary of the administration and Minister of Justice.

## Retired To Shanghai

In 1927, upon the establishment of the Kuomintang Government at Wuhan, George Chien Hsu was made Minister of Justice. Following the downfall of the Wuhan administration and the expulsion of the so-called Communists, he retired to Shanghai and there established himself as a legal practitioner, and a very successful one he was. George Chien Hsu was accused of being a Communist, but he was a socialist—nothing more, nothing less.

His main thoughts, however, were of his country and, for this reason, he neglected his law practice, much to the disappointment of his friends who had hoped to see him settle down in Shanghai.

When Japan invaded Manchuria in September, 1931, George Chien Hsu was one of the first to advocate armed resistance, but his pleas went unheeded. When Generals Tsai Ting-kai and Chiang Kwang-nai and their famous 19th Route Army put up their fine resistance against the invaders around Shanghai in 1932, Dr. Hsu did his bit in more ways than one.

In 1933, George Chien Hsu and his old friend, Mr. Eugene Chen, took leading parts in the People's Government at Foochow. This movement was supported by the 19th Route Army, but it was doomed to failure and the leaders fled, Dr. Hsu taking refuge in Hongkong, where, owing to an operation for gallstones, his life was at one time despaired of. He pulled through, however.

When Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek decided that the limit of China's endurance had been reached and that China would be compelled to fight if the Japanese attempted to seize any more of China's territory, Dr. Hsu and others put aside their political differences and stood shoulder to shoulder with the Generalissimo in opposing the common enemy. Thus, for the first time since the establishment of the Chinese Republic, was China united in fact.

As a leader of the masses, George Chien Hsu made his name famous throughout China. In 1918 when he was chairman of the Peking Political Council, he led an immense host of students to the Peking Gendarmerie Headquarters and to the yamen of the Chief Executive, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the object being to present for the government's acceptance a series of anti-Japanese demands. On the direct orders of Tuan, the Chief Executive's bodyguard refused to permit a deputation of the students or Dr. Hsu to see their master, and opened fire, causing many casualties.

## Hankow Rendition

In 1927, too, China bore witness to his organizing ability and to his leadership of the masses, for it was George Chien Hsu who led some 50,000 Chinese into, and later out of, the British Concession at Hankow, the rendition of which to China was subsequently effected.

Dr. Hsu's sharp difference with Wang Ching-wei attracted widespread attention and it was on account of his bitter animosity to Wang Ching-wei that he retired from politics. In 1931, Dr. Hsu, who had always maintained an anti-Japanese plank, demanded a definite policy insofar as China's relations with Japan were concerned, his own slogan being "Kang Jih Chiu Kuo" (Oppose Japan to save the Nation), but Wang refused to accede to this, whereupon Hsu openly denounced the present Nanking puppet chief and predicted that he would join the Japanese.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that after Wang Ching-wei had been arrested for the attempted bombing of the Prince Regent in 1910, George Chien Hsu was Attorney-General to the Imperial Manchu Government at Peking. It was through his efforts that the life of Wang was spared and that he was placed in prison instead. Dr. Hsu recommended that Wang and other revolutionary leaders should be spared and that their services should be availed of by the Manchus.

A man of outstanding talent and ability, and one of the most distinguished Chinese of his age, George Chien Hsu always proved himself to be a thorough gentleman. A member of the old school in many ways, he was the possessor of many modern thoughts. He possessed a sharp analytical mind and was remarkable accurate in his anticipation of things that were to happen.

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*(Continued from page 8)*

Japanese forces, the necessary measures shall be taken for their prompt transfer to Chinese management in a rational manner, with the exception of those which are of enemy character or under special circumstances of unavoidable character including military necessity.

3.—In case any Sino-Japanese joint enterprise requires modification in the evaluation of original assets, measures for their rectification shall be taken in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately through consultation between the two countries.

**Autonomous Control**

4.—The Government of the Republic of China shall, in case they find it necessary to institute control on foreign trade, effect such control autonomously. They may not, however, infringe upon the principle of Sino-Japanese economic co-operation mentioned in Article 6 of the Treaty; and they shall consult with Japan with regard to such control during the continuation of the China Affair.

5.—With regard to matters pertaining to transportation and communication in China which require adjustment, they shall be adjusted, as promptly as circumstance may permit, in accordance with the terms to be agreed upon separately through consultation between the two countries.

Done in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, at Nanking on the thirtieth day of November of the seventh year of Syowa, corresponding to the thirtieth day of November of the twenty-ninth year of the Republic of China.

Signed.

NOBUYUKI ABE,

(Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Empire of Japan.)

WANG CHAO-MING

(President of the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China.)

**Three States' Joint Declaration**

The Imperial Government of Japan, the Imperial Government of Manchoukuo, and the National Government of the Republic of China, being desirous that the three countries should respect one another's inherent characteristics and closely co-operate with one another as good neighbours under their common ideal of establishing a new order in East Asia on an ethical basis, constituting thereby the mainstay of a permanent peace in East Asia and with this as a nucleus toward the peace of the world in general declare as follows:

1.—Japan Manchoukuo and China will respect mutually their sovereignty and territories.

2.—Japan, Manchoukuo and China will bring about general co-operation on a reciprocal basis among the three countries, especially a good neighbourly friendship, common defence against communistic activities and economic co-operation, and for that purpose will take all the necessary measures in every direction.

3.—Japan, Manchoukuo and China will promptly conclude agreements in accordance with the present Declaration.

Done at Nanking, in the Japanese and Chinese languages, on the thirtieth day of November of the seventh year of Syowa, corresponding to the thirtieth day of November of the twenty-ninth year of the Republic of China.

Signed,

NOBUYUKI ABE,

(Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipoteniary of the Empire of Japan.)

WANG CHAO-MING,

(President of the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China.)

TSANG SHIH-I,

(Privy Councillor of the Imperial Government of Manchoukuo.

*(Continued from page 11)*

was busy throughout the opening hearing setting forth the prosecution's evidence. Three witnesses and a large amount of cabled correspondence from the F.B.I. in Washington to the U.S. Court authorities here were produced.

The Assistant "D-A." began by giving the history of the case from the time when a warrant was issued for Riley's arrest on September 20, on 17 counts of violating Statutes of the District of Columbia which prohibit engaging in the business of commercial gambling. Arrested on the same day, Riley was arraigned before the court on the next.

He first pleaded not guilty, but after a few days, changed his plea to guilty, on condition that the Court could prove his American citizenship. The difficulty of proving a man's citizenship without co-operation from the person himself was stressed by Mr. Richardson, who went on to explain that, despite the fact that in a "unique" case of this sort a mere **prima facie** showing of citizenship was required, he would go on to prove "beyond a reasonable doubt" that Riley was an American citizen.

Records of the U. S. Consulate-General in Shanghai were produced wherein statements were made by Riley himself when he was seeking to register as an American citizen. He had claimed that he was born in San Francisco on September 2 or 22, 1896. He had explained to consular authorities here that he could not produce his birth certificate due to the fact that it was lost during the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

Fingerprints sent by the U. S. Court authorities here to the F.B.I. in Washington brought the sensational report of Riley's criminal record at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. It was revealed that he was still wanted by the Penitentiary in January, 1936. The finger- prints were identical with those filed in the Navy Department under the name of Becker.

Files of the Navy Department disclosed that he was discharged as apprentice seaman at Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 14 1919. On September 30, 1921 he was honorably discharged under re-enlistment. He had joined the Fleet Reserve as John Fonley Becker on February 10, 1920.

## Maloney's Statement

New evidence was brought into court, when a statement by a John Mel Maloney was aired. Interviewed in the Veterans' Hospital Lyons, New Jersey, he stated that he served with one Jack Becker in the Navy in 1917 and 1918 on the U.S.S. Quiros. He also claimed that he had seen Riley in Shanghai from 1923 to 1929. The defendant allegedly won the Manhattan Bar in 1924 by gambling. "Mel" Maloney was formerly a well known local character and baseball player.

The F.B.I. criminal record claimed, however that Riley was in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at least from 1923 to 1925. Queried by **The China Press,** Mr. Richardson explained that Maloney's evidence could not be taken to be very reliable.

A letter from the Chilean Consul-General in Shanghai stated that Riley had never been registered in the Consulate General here, but added that he had been given a Chilean passport by the Chilean Consul-General in Yokohama. This passport was explained to be not valid. This was objected to on the grounds that the prosecution would have to produce denials from dozens of Consul-Generals before Riley's citizenship could be arrived at by a process of elimination.

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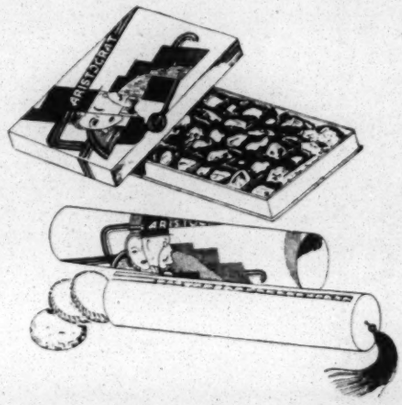


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# Carlson Regards Chinese Reds As Too Democratic For Moscow Pattern

BY R. L. DUFFUS

*(New York Times)*

With all due respect to the United States Marines, one does not think of them as a body of men with literary ambitions. Major Carlson is possibly an exception. He is a fighter who received the Navy Cross for "extraordinary heroism" in Nicaragua, but he is also a good reporter on things he has seen and an intelligent commentator. He has no extraordinary gifts of style, but he writes simply and without affectation. He is certainly honest and he gives the impression of being painstakingly accurate.

His recent book, of "Twin Stars of China,"* deals with a trip among the Chinese armies, with especial emphasis on the so-called Communist armies in the Northwest in 1937-38. He made the trip as an official observer for the United States Government; but because he wished to speak more frankly than such a position would permit, resigned his commission after his return to this country. He is likely to be compared, or contrasted, with Agnes Smedley, Edgar Snow, Nym Wales (Mrs. Edgar Snow) and possibly one or two others who have written about "Red China," but he is essentially an individualist who saw things for himself and reached his own conclusions. These are not communistic in the Russian sense. Indeed, from all that one can learn, the Chinese Communists are far too democratic in spirit to follow the Moscow pattern. What Major Carlson arrives at is a belief in the possibility of merging the "rich leavening of liberal thought and action, the insistence on recognition of the nobility and rights of the individual, the drive for an equitable social and economic order," which he thinks mark the Chinese Communists, with the Kuomintang's (or National Government') "ability to organize the resources of the nation on a vast scale."

As a military man, as well as a humanitarian, he saw advantages in the social democracy, the absence of class feeling, the informality, the simple scale of living and the friendly relations with civilians which prevailed wherever the Communist Eighth Army system had been introduced. A reader is likely to forget the forbidding countenance of Stalin as he turns the pages. The Chinese who have come under the influence of Chu Teh and other Left Wing leaders seem to be remarkably engaging individuals. All accounts show them as a friendly, hospitable lot, filled with real enthusiasm and gayety and ready to smile naturally when cameras are pointed in their direction. In this last respect, certainly, they are worlds away from the citizens of authoritarian Russia, Germany or Italy, as well as from our own grim treaders of the party line.

In fact, they often seem much like old-fashioned Americans, and their ways remind one a little of the soldiers of our own Civil War or Revolutionary War. They are consciously trying not only to beat back the Japanese but to change an old civilization and make a new kind of China—so Major Carlson, like other observers, pictures them. As soldiers carrying on regular campaigns behind the enemy lines, they have found it an advantage as well as a virtue to deal in friendly fashion with the civilian population. With their private soldiers receiving pay of a dollar a month, their commanders five dollars a month, they frown on the old Chinese custom of "squeeze." As Chu Teh expressed their plan of campaign to Major Carlson:

> We believe that China can best offset the superiority which Japan enjoys in modern military equipment and organization by developing a form of resistance which will include the entire populace. This means that every man, woman and child must become imbued with the determination to continue resistance regardless of the bitterness of the hardships or the length of the struggle. * * * If our people are determined to remain independent, and if they are willing to make sacrifice in order that their children may enjoy freedom and a larger measure of happiness, Japan can never accomplish her purpose.

Major Carlson seems to have been convinced that the Chinese armies were effective about in proportion to their acceptance of these principles. Where the older type of war lords had kept their old habits, discipline was not so good, the soldiers were not so cheerful and partisan or guerrilla warfare was not so successful. Yet Major Carlson did find some old war lords who had been reformed in the course of the struggle and were sincerely patriotic, and he was touched by the unselfish devotion of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. It appeared to him that the Generalissimo had mellowed since he turned so bitterly upon his former left-wing allies in 1927. Under such leadership, joined

*The China Weekly Review published a review a review of Major Carlson's recent book, "Twin Stars of China," in its issue of November 23.

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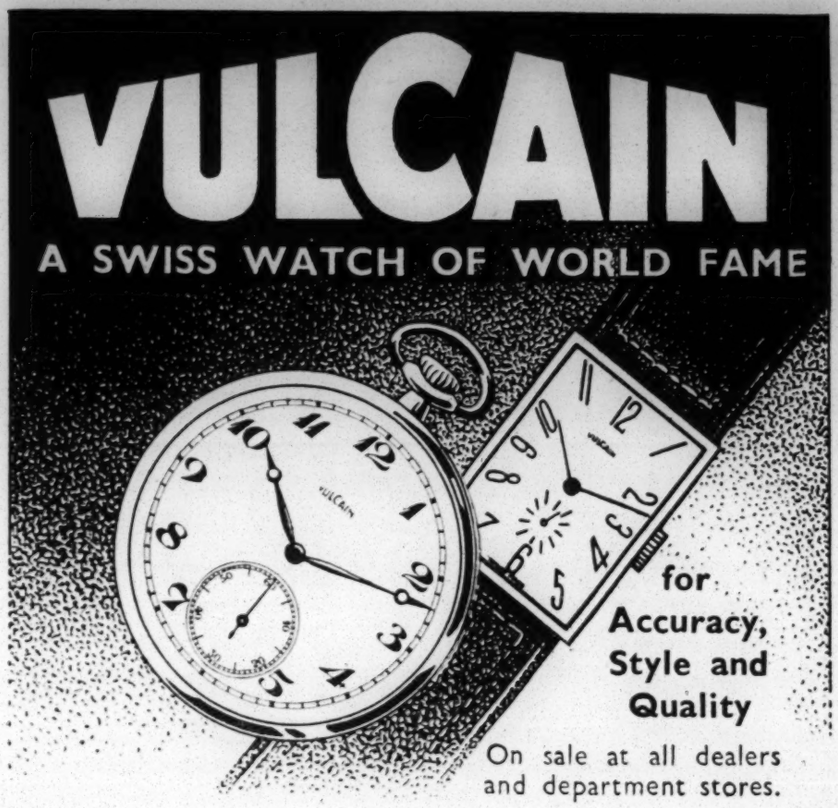
with Chu Teh's idealism, Major Carlson could glimpse in China "a new pattern of life" produced under Japanese pressure and constituting "the nucleus of a practical Utopia."

A "leatherneck" talking about Utopia may amuse some of his old comrades in arms. But Major Carlson is no bright-eyed visionary. He does not go into great detail about the purely military aspects of the Chinese situation, but there is no doubt that he observed them with care. To do so he took grave risks, traveling with guerrilla troops and several times crossing the Japanese lines. The risks did not seem to bother him, nor did the hardships of his long journey. Though carrying with him such volumes as Emerson's "Essays," "The Education of Henry Adams," "One Hundred and One Famous Poems" and the New Testament, he could not have found much time for reading. During most of his thousand-mile march with the guerrillas he footed it, and footing it meant keeping up a gait of three-and-a-half miles an hours for three or four hours at a time and twenty-five or thirty miles a day. At a pinch the Eighth Route Army could do sixty or seventy miles a day, living mostly on millet gruel. An Occidental keeping up with such troops had to be tough, in body and spirit, and Major Carlson evidently met the requirements.

Like every American who has written about the Chinese during the present war, he wholeheartedly liked the people. His five young companions on a part of the journey included a dramatist, a novelist, a journalist, a poet and a photographer, and apparently they could not have been better companions if they had stepped off an Iowa farm. The left-wing Chinese commanders talked frankly to him, explaining not only their ideals but their methods. These latter were simple enough in the broad outline, Surprise, swift movement and an information service based on confidential relations with the people made up their essentials. Before each battle a leader explained to the troops the reasons for the engagement, and after each battle mistakes were discussed at another meeting.

There was, and no doubt still remains, a difference of opinion between the Eighth Route Army leaders, who wish to teach the people "the fundamentals of representative government," and the Kuomintang, which holds that a one-party rule is essential at this stage. To Major Carlson it seemed that this difference might be forgotten in the stress of fighting for a common cause against the Japanese. His own warmest smypahies, however, manifestly went to the followers of Chu Teh.

If Major Carlson were not accustomed by profession to taking adventures in his stride he might have made more of what happened to him on his risky journeys. We do get the picture, but we get on heroics with it. If there were danger—say of Japanese in a blockhouse firing as the guerrilla cavalry galloped across the railway line—neither Major Carlson nor any one else thought much about it. In a sense the trip was a grand and inspiring lark—a lark in the creditable sense, for it filled Major Carlson with hope for the democratic future of China. So fired was he with enthusiasm that he has become a propagandist for a free China, seeing there a possible bulwark against the rise of autocracy in other parts of the world; seeing, too, a decisive American interest in Chines eindependence and a frightful blunder in the continuance of any American aid to militant Japan.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# Political Motive Feared As Kidnapers Of Percy Chu Fail To Seek Ransom Money

While Shanghai's wealthy and politically prominent Chinese last week continued to go in constant fear of kidnapers, the family and friends of Mr. Percy Chu, nationally known banker and financier who was seized by a gang on November 29, began to abandon the theory that Chu had been kidnaped for ransom alone. In view of the failure after a week, of the kidnapers to make any attempt to seek ransom for Mr. Chu, friends and relatives began to believe that there was a political motive behind the crime.

This belief was supported by the fact that immediately after the kidnaping, rumors became current that "certain" political elements in Shanghai had approached Mr. Chu in order to enlist his active sympathy in connection with a "financial undertaking." Simultaneously it was recalled that the delay in the establishment in Shanghai of puppet Wang Ching-wei's "Central China Bank" was due in part to the lack of experienced, and trustworthy, personnel in the ranks of the Nanking finance experts. According to some sources, an offer made by the "certain" political elements in Shanghai had been turned down by Mr. Chu.

Although police authorities in Shanghai maintained the fiction that they knew nothing whatever about the kidnaping of Mr. Chu, it was ascertained from his friends that a chauffeur who was driving the banker at the time of the abduction, which occurred near the corner of Edinburgh Road and Avenue Haig, had returned to the Chu residence, bundled up his belongings, and had disappeared. Since then no trace has been found of him.

No complete and coherent account of the actual kidnaping and subsequent discovery of Mr. Chu's abandoned car has yet been obtained, but according to the generally believed story, the abduction was carried out by three armed men, believed to be members of a well-organized band, soon after 9 a.m. on Friday, as Mr. Chu was proceeding to his office down town. Farmers coming into the Settlement from Hungjao saw the men struggling in a closed car with a man answering to the description of the missing banker. Late in the afternoon of the same day Mr. Chu's car, bearing licence No. 48, was found abandoned in a field near Jessfield Park, which is not far from the headquarters of numerous puppet organizations in Shanghai, including the notorious 76 Jessfield Road. The discovery of the car war reported to have been made by the Shanghai Special Municipality police, who were said to have heard someone shouting for help, and on responding to the calls, found only the empty car.

Apart from his financing activities, Mr. Chu was General Manager of the Tai Shan Insurance Company, manager of the Bankers' Reserve Board, a director of Asia Theaters, treasurer of the Bakerite company, and director of the Chekiang National Bank. The report that Mrs. Chu was also kidnaped has not been confirmed.

## Another Abduction

The day before the abduction of Mr. Chu, kidnapers who claimed they were "from 76 Jessfield Road" snatched Tang Wu-sung, 37 years old Pootung native residing at 1462/17 Avenue Edward VII. The victim in this case was carried off from a tea house at 65 Avenue Haig, at 7.30 a.m. November 28, by five armed men who arrived in a Taylor hire car.

According to the driver of the taxi, on arriving at the tea house, he was told by the men to wait outside, and shortly afterwards they returned with Tang, who was pushed into the car. The gangsters then told the driver to proceed to Yu Yuen Road, and when he hesitated, the chauffeur later told the police, the men declared they were "from 76 Jessfield Road."

Menaced by the pistols of the gang, the chauffeur obeyed their instructions, and at the corner of Yu Yuen and Tifeng Roads, he was told again to stop. Here he was thrown out of the car, and the taxi, driven by one of the gang, sped off in a westerly direction. The chauffeur reported at once to Bubbling Well police station, and although the hire car was later found abandoned, no trace of the victim could be discovered, nor were there any clues as to where he might have been taken.

## Doctor Rescued

With two major kidnaping mysteries on their hands at the start of the week, police were able to bring to a satisfactory conclusion another abduction case, release the victim and bring the culprits to court.

Rescued was Dr. Sung Zong-fong, prominent Chinese doctor, who had been held by the gangsters for over two months in a hovel at Minghong, while in court were nine thugs, charged by the prosecution with being directly or indirectly concerned with the abduction of Dr. Sung, and plotting to hold him for ransom of no less than $3,000,000, of which $50,000 already had been paid by Dr. Sung's family as "negotiation money."

Smart detective work on the part of the Shanghai Municipal Police led to the arrest of the gang and Dr. Sung's subsequent release. When rescued on November 21, he was so ill from his experiences at the hands of the kidnapers that he was still in hospital on December 2, and was unable to appear in court to testify against the accused men.

## Own Nephew In Plot

Dr. Sung was carried away from his home at No. 15, Lane 645, Bubbling Well Road two months ago, following which negotiations between his family and the gang took place without the knowledge of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Secret negotiations the Shanghai **Evening Post** reported, were conducted by a Woo Ching-zan, a nephew of the victim, and representatives of the gang. Woo himself was discovered to be the ring-leader of the gang who was responsible for the abduction of his own uncle and demanded the spectacular sum of $3,000,000 for his freedom.

A sum of $50,000 was paid by the family of the victim to the gang as negotiation fee through this Woo on November 16. It was understood that other payments were made to the gang in several installments pending his release.

## First Arrest Made

The whole plan failed when search parties of the Settlement Police made the arrest of one member of the gang in room 510 Central Hotel at 9 p.m. of the same date.

His arrest paved the way for the arrest of the other eight members of the kidnaping gang in a sing-song house the same evening. After investigation by the Police, it was discovered that they were responsible for the abduction of the Chinese doctor.

Woo, ring-leader of the gang and nephew of the victim, was just having a dinner party in the sing-song house after he received $50,000 from the family.

In the First Special District Court on Tuesday last, the accused admitted that they were members of the "Peace Pre-

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servation Corps" under the command of Ting Sien-san at Pootung.

They were all remanded for a week pending further investigation.

### Russian Wounded

A Russian member of the Russian detachment of the French police was shot in the arm and two Chinese shop assistants were fatally wounded in a sanguinary encounter between reservists of the French police and four robbers, two of whom were armed with Mauser pistols, on Rue du Consulat on Saturday night.

Shortly after 7 p.m. the Poste Maillet police station was informed by telephone that armed robbers were operating in a Chinese dwelling house at 402 Rue du Consulat.

A police party including several specials, all of whom were armed, rushed to the scene and arrived as the robbers were leaving the house after stealing two watches, three rings and cash altogether valued at $1,200.

The robbers immediately tok to flight with the police in pursuit, the **North China Daily News** reported. The usual challenge to the fugitives passed unheeded and the only response the police received was several shots fired in their direction.

A running gun battle ensued the intensity of which was in evidence by the number of empty shells picked up in the vicinity after the fray. The police returned the shots of the robbers with equal vigor. The robbers made their escape through a maze of small streets in the Chinese section of the district. The police emerged unscathed from the ordeal.

More than twenty shots were exchanged between the police and the miscreants. The Russian, who was off duty at the time, was shot and wounded in the arm by a stray bullet. His condition is not serious.

The two Chinese pedestrians met almost instant death. Their bodies, riddled with bullets, were removed to the mortuary for the usual inquest.

*(Continued from page 7)*

hold the main harbours of China and that it is impossible to evict them".

According to a **Transocean** message from Berlin, "authoritative quarters" were non-committal about the Nanking pact also. They would not recognize the Nanking Government "for the present, it was reported by **Transocean.** Moscow, towards which it was believed by observers Berlin had cast an anxious eye at the signing of the Pact, remained silent—and continued to forward aid to China.

### Denounced In Chungking

The "Treaty" was roundly denounced in Chungking by Gen. Chiang in the course of an address at the weekly memorial service at Central Party headquraters on Monday. Terming the agreement as a complete manifestation of Japan's military and political defeat, the Generalissimo opened his address by announcing that the Japanese offensive in central and northern Hupeh, launched ten days ago, had been a complete failure.

The recent conclusion of the Japanese-Wang Ching-wei "treaty", General Chiang continued, was merely a repetition of last year's conclusion of the Japanese-Wang secret agreements and the inauguration of the "Wang regime" under the supervision of General Abe in April this year. There was nothing new in the latest "treaty."

In concluding a "treaty" with Wang Ching-wei, recognizing the Wang regime, and issuing a joint manifesto of Japan, Manchukuo and China, the Konoye Cabinet was seeing to conclude the Sino-Japanese hostilities. As a matter of fact, however, not only had Japan failed to terminate the hostilities but she had also contributed towards their prolongation.

Continuing, General Chiang said that, during his term of office as Prime minister, Prince Konoye, under the influence of the Japanese militarists, caused the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, strengthened the "Anti-Communist Accord," and announced Japan's intention to create a "new order in East Asia," with the result that the peace of the Far East and the world was disturbed and Japan herself was placed in a difficult situation.

Konoye, General Chiang said, was consequently forced to resign. Since his reappointment as Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, still under the influence of the Japanese militarists, had concluded a Triple Alliance as a weapon against the U.S.S.R. and the United States, and recognized the Wang regime so as to hoodwink the Japanese people. Such action has merely increased China's power of resistance, however.

General Chiang, then refuted the peace rumours spread by Japanese propaganda. In January, 1938, he recalled, the Konoye Cabinet declared that it would not negotiate with the National Government. This showed that Japan had never been sincere in her wishes for peace, and that she was incapable of concluding the Sino-Japanese hostilities and restoring peace. The National Government had never heard of any peace proposals made by the Konoye Cabinet, whose peace offensive was merely an attempt to deceive the Japanese people.

In conclusion, General Chiang said that Japan's conclusion of a "treaty" with Wang Ching-wei was a complete manifestation of her military and political defeat. It could cause China no harm but will only accelerate her achievement of the ultimate victory.—Kuo Min.


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## Union Jack Club Ends 17 Years Work Here

Established to meet the great need of an organization to cater exclusively for British naval ratings in Shanghai, the Union Jack Club ended 17 years' valuable work here on Saturday, when it closed its doors in Myburgh Road for the last time.

It is possible that at some future date the Club may be reorganized after the war has ended and British navy men might once more find need of a comfortable "home from home" in Shanghai, but with almost all the Fleet on active service elsewhere, there is no longer any reason for continuing the Club, which has been more or less "subsidized" by various donors since it opened.

It has not yet been announced as to what use the building will be put, but in view of the acute shortage of shop and house accommodation in the vicinity, it is expected that there will be eager bidding for its use.

K. M. Clementi, son of Sir Cecil Clementi, former Governor of Hongkong, was married on Dec. 1 in London, to Miss Susan Pelham, daughter of Sir Henry Pelham, K. C. B., former Permanent Secretary to the Board of Education. Sir Cecil Clementi, following his retirement from the governorship of Hongkong, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner to Malaya. His son, K. M. Clementi, is an officer in the Flying Corps. The day before the wedding, Sir Cecil's youngest daughter, Miss Cecily Joyce Clementi, died in a London Hospital.

# Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

*First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.*

**November 17**

Chungking proclaimed the temporary suspension, from November 8, of the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court and the Second Special District Court of Shanghai.

Fears of an imminent Japanese move against the Dutch East Indies were alleviated by a new contract for the sale of oil by the N.E.I. to Japan.

The apointment of a British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, Soviet denial of an agreement with Japan, and Colonel Frank Knox's speech promising greater assistance to China, were hailed by the official **Central Daily News** in a leading article this morning as a "guarantee of China's victory."

Chinese military spokesmen yesterday denied the Hanoi report stating that the regular Chinese troops had crossed the Indo-China border, declaring the report was apparently instigated by the Japanese in Hanoi.

***

**November 18**

The Japanese Government is seeking to enter into direct peace negotiations with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, a United Press report from Tokyo stated. The decision was claimed to have been made during the Japanese Imperial Conference, which threatened that unless Generalissimo Chiang agreed to alter China's attitude toward Japan "within a certain length of time," Japan would retaliate by extending formal recognition to the Nanking regime. Official quarters in Chungking, however, declared they had no information concerning this report. Professor Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia University wrote yesterday that the defeat of Japan would be the "first and indispensable" condition for lasting peace in the Far East.

General Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese special envoy to the Nanking Government, expected to leave for Nanking about Nov. 20 on an important mission, according to Japanese reports.

Tokyo's vernacular press prominently displayed dispatches from Bangkok which alleged that Great Britain and the United States have concluded a secret military pact with Thailand.

***

**November 19**

Tokyo reports of a U.S.-British-Thailand secret military alliance were denied by Mr. Sumner Welles, the Under-Secretary of State.

Bangkok officials categorically denied Japanese reports of frontier fighting between Thailand and French Indo-China forces.

Persistent reports disseminated abroad by the Japanese to the effect that Chinese troops had invaded French Indo-China were strongly denied by Chungking.

The suggestion of a pliable system by which foreign assets would be frozen in the United States, with the aim of hindering totalitarian powers and aiding Britain and China, were discussed in official circles, at Washington.

***

**November 20**

Apparently interpreting the recent presidential election as a mandate for a stronger policy in the Far East, U.S. administrative quarters indicated that the United States would be likely to resist any new Japanese expansion southward. Another report from New York stated that the United States was looking less towards direct involvement in the war in Europe than to the possibility of war in the Pacific.

General Chang Fah-kwei, Commander-in-Chief of the new China fourth war area, and General Huang Hsu-chu, Governor of Kwangsi Province, arrived in Nanning to plan the rehabilitation of southern Kwangsi following the Japanese withdrawal from that region.

Foreign property losses from Japanese air raids on Chinese cities and towns during the past three years totaled $4,528,034, according to charts displayed on Chungking's first air defense day. The total civilian casualties were estimated to be 51,601 killed, and 58,826 injured. More than 200,000 houses and stores also were burned and destroyed.

U.S. Treasury officials scouted the rumor that the American Government planned to freeze China's credits in the U.S.

The Dean of the Harvard Law School and 15 other members of the Harvard faculty in the December issue of the magazine Atlantic Monthly, called upon the United States to take firm measures to halt Japan's southward expansion in the Pacific.

A new railway line, 150 miles long, running from Shihchiachwang, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, to Tehchow, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, across the Hopei plain was said to have been completed by the Japanese.

Konoye denied that Japan's new national structure signified a drift towards Communism.

Cheng Kung-po, President of the Judicial Yuan of the Nanking regime, was formally installed as the new Mayor of Shanghai.

Chungking yesterday completely blockaded the Chinese side of the French Indo-China boundary.

***

**November 21**

A recent Central government mandate ordered the New Fourth Army, which has been operating for the past three years in the Yangtse Valley in Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces, to move to new postions in North China.

The **Washington Post**, in an editorial today appeared to believe that China would not accept Japanese peace terms, but would determinedly fight on, while urging in the meantime more U.S. aid to China.

The winner of the first prize of the China Essay Contest entitled "Our Stake in the Future of China," was Miss Minerva F. Desing of Collingwood, N.J., who will receive US$1,200 and a trip via Clipper to Chungking, where she will be entertained by Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. The second and third prize winners were Richard E. Curl of Edison, Ohio and Miss Helen Averitt of Pasadena, California, respectively.

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INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY
AND BRANCHES

**November 22**

Japanese in Hanoi occupied a U.S. Godown for the storage of Japanese army and navy fuel supplies. Anti-Japanese activities were reported in the meantime to be increasing in French Indo-China.

Mr. B. W. Fleisher, former owner and publisher of the Japan **Advertiser** in Tokyo, said yesterday that the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka was unreservedly against war between the U.S. and Japanese.

The Dies Committee in Washington yesterday ordered the immediate seizure of records of pro-Japanese, pro-Nazi, Fascist and pro-Communist organizations in eight U.S. cities.

The Chinese military spokesman declared unconfirmed reports indicated that part of the Japanese troops stationed in Shantung, and also in Manchuria had been withdrawn.

***

**November 23**

Kuomintang, Communist, military and civil quarters in Chungking categorically denied the allegation contained in reports from Hongkong and Shanghai that fighting was going on between the New Fourth Army and Central troops.

Chinese reports claimed that two Japanese warships were sunk on November 19, after striking mines laid by Chinese naval guerillas in the Yangtze River at Tungliu, between Wuhu and Kukiang in southern Anhwei. Meanwhile, Chinese forces further claimed to have recaptured Mengcheng, a river highway town in northern Anhwei Province.

Mr. Robert W. Rinden, American Vice-Consul, and Mr. Melville Jacoby, **United Press** staff correspondent, were detained in Hanoi on November 21 by Japanese after the former had photographed a building occupied by the Japanese. They were released after the French authorities had intervened. Mr. Jacoby's films were confiscated.

Japanese reports stated that the Pearl River in Kwangtung Province would be opened to shipping today.

## National City Bank Closed Hankow Office

"Owing to abnormal trade conditions," it was announced by the National City Bank's Shanghai office last week, it has been decided to close the bank's Hankow branch as from December 12 Thursday next). The operations of the Hankow office will, after that date, be consolidated with the Shanghai office, it was announced, and from December 12 all accounts still remaining will be transferred and communications connected therewith should be addressed to the Shanghai office at 41, Kiukiang Road.

With the closure of their Hankow office, the National City Bank will still maintain five brarnch offices outside of Shanghai. These are at Peiping, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong and Harbin.

The National City Bank's action at Hankow is one of a series of retrreats, temporary at least, forced on American and other third power business men in recent months by the imposition of what appears to be an unending number of discriminatory restrictions by the Japanese authorities and the Chinese authorities under their control. Foreigners for some time, it has been admitted frankly, have been unable to do more than a fraction of the business they enjoyed previously, and but a few firms still retain branch offices in Hankow today.


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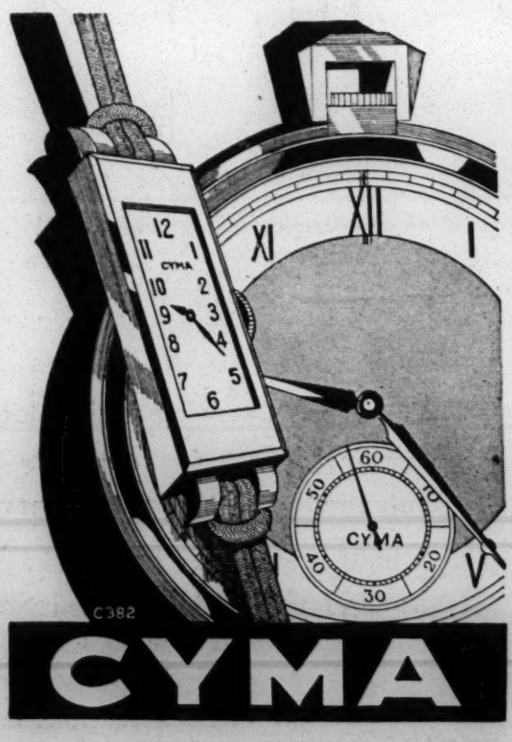



## Who's Who in China

Yang Hung-lieh, educator, government official, Nanking; born in Chinning, Yunnan, 1903; B.A., Peking National University, 1925; graduate, the Research College of the National Tsing Hwa University, Peiping; graduate, the Research College of Literature, the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan; lecturer of: the Nankai University, Tientsin, 1925; the Peking National Normal University 1927; professor, National Chi Nan University, Shanghai, 1928; Dean, the Department of History and Literature of the China University, Woosung, 1929-31; Head, College of Education, Yunnan University, 1932; Dean, Department of History, University of Honan, 1933-34; now, Chief Editor and Examiner, Publicity Department of the Nanking Government, Special Member, the Committee of the Realization of the Constitutional Government, Nanking; author of: A History of the Development of Chinese Law, History of Chinese Legal Thought, Influences of Chinese Law in the Oriental Countries, New Study of the Administrative Law of Education, Outlines of History, A Key to the Method of Historical Research, etc; address: Publicity Department, Nanking.

楊鴻烈

**Yang Hung-lieh**


## Good News Or Bad?

Good news will seem even better, bad news not so bad, if you are able to face the world with a smile. But it isn't easy to be cheerful if you are liverish, bilious and generally out-of-sorts.

At such times, to restore healthy, happy well-being, a dose of Pinkettes is usually all that is required. These dainty laxative pills act in a normal way and do not form habit. They disperse any accumulation of waste matter from the intestinal tract, regulate the liver, aid digestion, prevent biliousness, purify the breath, keep the skin free from blemishes and relieve piles. Obtainable at all chemists, Pinkettes are laxative perfection and are equally good for men and women.

# Men and Events

John Pelenyi, Hungarian Minister to the United States, informed Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on Nov. 29, that he had resigned from the Hungarian diplomatic service and planned to reside in the United States as a private citizen.

*

John Cudahy, former U. S. Ambassador to Belgium, who resigned from the U. S. Foreign Service last week, has announced his intention of writing a book. He said he intended to write a novel with its setting in Poland, where he served as U. S. Ambasador from 1933 to 1937.

*

Provincial and private interests in Shensi province have formed the Shensi Provincial Development Corporation. The corporation is capitalized at $20,000,000 and will undertake productive, commercial and transportation enterprises and will exploit the natural resources of the province.

*

Huang Yu-chiu, member of the local gentry of Kiangan, eastern Szechuen, was officially commended for good citizenship by the National Government on Dec. 1, for his action in purchasing 1,000 piculs (1 picul is equivalent to 133-lbs.) of rice and contributing it to the government for use of the troops at the front.

*

The new Ministry of Social Affairs at Chungking has announced plans for the early construction of a modern stadium, which will cost approximately $1,000,000. The stadium will include a gymnasium, swimming pool, field for track and other athletic sports, tennis courts and football grounds. Plans for the stadium will be drawn by the well known Chinese architect, Huang Hsiao-liang.

*

President Franklin D. Foosevelt announced last week the appointment of Senor Jose Gallardo Governor of Puerto Rico, in succession to Admiral William Leahy, who recently was appointed Ambassador to France. Senor Jose Gallardo is a native of Puerto Rico and is the first native of the island to be appointed governor since the U. S. acquired the territory from Spain in 1898.

*

Mamoru Shinozaki, Japanese spy, who was sentenced to three years imprisonment by the British authorities at Singapore on Nov. 22, has appealed his sentence. His appeal for revision of sentence included 22 points asserting his innocence of the charges. He was charged with collecting information regarding the number and movements of British troops at the Singapore Base.

*

The Japanese authorities, as a means of preventing further Jewish immigration at Shanghai, were reported to have increased the charge for visaes in Manchukuo to US$50 and in Japan to US100. The report, published in the Shanghai newspapers last week, alleged that the Japanese had also specified that the visaes had to be paid in American bank notes which practically are unobtainable in either Manchukuo or Japan.

*

Japanese plans for sending emigrants to Manchukuo in the next few months include the dispatch of so-called "women's service units," one consisting of 500 women and the other 5,000 women. The purpose of these units was not explained in the report. The report stated that the number of emigrants sent to Manchukuo from Japan this year had been reduced from 80,000 families tot 50,000 families. The original report regarding the emigration plans appeared in Tokyo's Nazi newspaper, the **Hochi.**

Kiu Pah-tung, native of Ningpo, 32 years of age, was found dead in a room in a hotel on Ave. Edward VII. A note found in his room stated that he had embezzled $20,000 from his employers, the Kong Woo-yang gasoline dealer at 265 Avenue Road. He stated, in his note, that he had lost the entire $20,000 in gambling houses in the "badlands" district. Medical examination indicated that he had died of lysol poisoning.

*

The Japanese authorities have initiated a "Let Us Be Kind Week" in Hsinking, Manchukuo, extending from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15. The report in the **Japan Chronicle** said that in a country where a "controlled economy" is enforced, the business of living "conforms to a pattern and life loses its amenities....and people become brusque and ill-mannered....adopting a too typically boorish and churlish attitude." The "Let Us Be Kind Week" is designed to "eliminate all discourtesies," stated the report.

*

The Luxury Prohibition Ordinance, recently adopted by the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau of the Finance Ministry in Japan, requires the authorities to discontinue the use of foreign names for brands of cigarettes and the substitution of Japanese names. Some of the popular brands, well known in Japan for decades are, "Golden Bat," "Cherry," "Paloma," and numerous others. The names date back to the introduction of cigarettes in Japan by foreigners many years ago. The directors of the Tobacco Bureau claimed that smokers "were not fully satisfied," with the popular brands of cigarettes and it was decided to discontinue the use of foreign names. New names adopted include "Kinsui," for Golden Bat; "Sakura," for Cherry. The Japanese name for Golden Bat signifies "Memorial Year of the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire."

**The North-China Daily News** published a report from its correspondent in Tokyo on Monday, Dec. 2, stating that the Board of Trustees of the American School in Tokyo had issued a report denying rumors that they intended to close the institution due to the crisis in the relations of Japan and the United States. The trustees, according to the report, declared their intention of completing the present year, "and also 1941 and 1940." It was stated that while some American and British mothers had departed with their children, sufficient were remaining to warrant maintainance of the school.

*

Appointments and transfers of personnel by the National Government at Chungking last week include the following: Chao Wen-tao as secretary-general of National Central University; Cheng Shao-ti as chief technical expert with the Kwangsi department of reconstruction at Nanning; Tseng Hsiao-lu as member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission in succession to Hsi Lun, who has been appointed to another post; Ma Pei-lieh as member of the Chinghai (Kokonor) provincial government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance, in succession to Tan Komin, who has been transferred to another post; Huang Wei and Liang Shih-chen as director and deputy director, respectively of the Kwangsi Food Control Administration; Tan Lang-hsin as special administrative commissioner and concurrently peace preservation commissioner of the Fifth Area in Hunan; Wang Pei-shih, director and Yang Hung-pin and Wu Chun-hui as deputy directors of the Honan Provincial Food Control Administration; Pan Kwang-chiung as Director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Communications; Peng Shao-hsiang as chief secretary of the Hunan Province provisional assembly.

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The Tokyo Home Office and Intelligence Bureau have announced the suppression of ten additional magazines, the announced reason being "shortage of paper." Those banned in the latest order include theatrical and photographic journals. The number of photographic magazines in Japan will be reduced from 16 to 4. Some of the publications will escape complete suppression by amalgamating with those which escaped the ban. The Tokyo authorities have announced numerous bans on magazines and at least one important newspaper since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities the reasons in all cases (except the newspaper) being "shortage of paper." The newspaper was suppressed for political reasons.

*

Major-General Enichi Kusunoki, member of the General Military Aviation Staff, and Col. Hiroshi Hanaya, instructor in the Army War College were killed when the passenger plane in which they were riding crashed in the North Kaishu mountains in Korea on Nov. 29. Four members of the crew were also killed. The plane, the Haruna, a native-constructed machine, was proceeding to Hsinking from Kaijo. Col. Kusunoki previously served as Assistant Military Attache in Washington, London and Geneva and participated in the Nomonhan "war" with Soviet Russia on the Mongolian border in 1939. He is survived by his wife and four children.

*

The Soviet newspaper **Isvestia** published a report on December 1 claiming that Russia's industrial production for 1940 would surpass that of 1939 by 11%. The paper attributed the increase to the adoption of "new regulations pertaining to labor," and said that these regulations were of great economic importance and had assisted in making 1940 a year of a "great upswing" in Soviet Russian industry. The paper urged the necessity of increasing production of coal, oil, machinery and industrial goods. The new regulations pertaining to labor referred to in the **Isvestia** report, involved extensive increases in working hours applying to all classes of labor and also the scrapping of the five-day week.

*

The Szechuen provincial court authorities ordered the death penalty in 25 opium cases brought before the tribunal in the month of October, according to a message from Chungking through the French **Havas** service. The message also stated that the number of execution for violations of the anti-opium laws in September was 17 cases. The crimes ranged from the smoking of opium to the planting and sale of the drug and shielding of traffickers. Among those executed were two village administrators. The authorities have recently organized "mobile" inspection parties to detect "mobile" opium dens which change their locations overnight in order to avoid detection. The enaction of drastic opium-suppression laws in Szechuen marked the culmination of a six-year campaign against the drug.

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# BABY'S

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Miss Talitha Gerlach, member of the executive staff of the Y. W. C. A., passed through Shanghai this week on her way to the United States, following several months in the western Chinese provinces.

*

Malcolm Rosholt, who has been a members of the staff of **The China Press** for several months, departed this week for the United States, where he is scheduled to lecture in various parts of the country on conditions in the Far East. Mr. Rosholt recently returned from a trip to the East Indies.

*

Capt. Rufo Romero of the U. S. Army 14th Engineers, was sentenced by court martial on Nov. 25 to 15 years at hard labor. Capt. Romero was a Filipino graduate of West Point and was an officer in the Philippine Scouts, part of the U. S. Army, stationed in the Islands. Romero was charged with having disposed of military secrets unauthorized persons, allegedly the Japanese. A plea of insanity was made on his behalf, but it was rejected by the judges.

*

I. T. Wooley, British accountant connected with the Rising Sun Patroleum Company, Ltd. who was arrested on undisclosed charges by the Japanese authorities in Yokohama last July and has since been "undergoing examination," has been sentenced in the Yokohama District Court to seven months penal servitude. The **Domei** report alleged that Mr. Wooley had "violated the military resources protection law." However, the Court a stay of execution and bound him over on good behavior for a period of two years.

*

A Chinese named Chou Sho-ping confessed on Nov. 28 that he had killed the American missionaries Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Bernheim and their son, David, at Changyi, Yunnan, about midnight on Nov. 5. He claimed he killed the missionaries when they resisted as he was carrying away property from their home, the property consisting of cases of books, which he thought held money. Natives of the district had previously told Consul S. A. McGeary of Kunming that the missionaries had been killed by 60 bandits.

*

Four White Russians connected with the police department of the Chinese Municipality were arrested at the corner of Bubbling Well Road and Ave. Haig on Sunday, Dec. 1 for refusal to obey orders of the police of the International Settlement. The men were F. L. Tautz, L. C. Nicolavsky, S. L. Tautz and P. C. Bosminsky. According to evidence in the First Special District Court, the Russians were acting in an arrogant manner and apparently were trying to celebrate the signing of the Japan-Nanking Pact by taking a joy-ride through the International Settlement. According to the Municipal Police the Russians had pasted a Nanking regime flag over the S. M. C. license number of their car. The men were remanded for a week pending investigation of their cases.


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The American Consular authorities reported, early in the present week, that no reply had been received from the Japanese to a second protest which had been filed regarding the continued detention of the American coastal motor-schooner, Estrelle L. A. previous reply from the Japanese authorities was regarded as "vague and unsatisfactory." The Estrelle L. which has been engaged in the coastal trade between Shanghai and Chekiang ports, was seized by the Japanese naval authorities a month ago while on a trip to Wenchow. The ship, with its 27 passengers and cargo, was taken to Tinghai on Chusan Island, where they were detained for several days, but finally managed to get ashore by paying a heavy fee. Many members of the crew as well as passengers became terrorized and threw their private papers into the sea to prevent seizure by the Japanese. The ship was seriously damaged by the Japanese gunboat attempting to tow it during a heavy wind. The Estrelle L was within 10 hours of Shanghai when seized. Its cargo consists almost entirely of paper.

*

A declaration by Tatsuo Yamada, Vice-Minister of Communications of Japan, that foreign interests should be eliminated from the communications systems of Japan-China-Manchukuo, was put into effect, partially at least, on Dec. 2 when the Japanese placed restrictions on the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company's cable connecting Shanghai and Nagasaki. The Japanese statement (**Domei** from Osaka) said that the Great Northern would not be permitted to send or receive messages "beyond China," and that all telegraphic Sino-Japanese communications will, after Jan. 1, be routed through the Central China Tele-communications and the North China Tele-communications Company and the International Tele-communications Company in Japan. All three concerns are Japanese-controlled, the two China concerns consisting of properties belonging to China which the Japanese Army seized when Chinese territory was occupied three years ago. The Great Northern Telegraph Company, first foreign cable concern to operate in the Orient laid its first cable between Vladivostok, Shanghai and Nagasaki in 1871. The office in Nagasaki was "bought over" by the Japanese in June this year, and according to the Japanese statement, its landing privileges in Japan will expire on April 31, 1943.

*

A large number of Chinese and foreigners attended the funeral services for the late Dr. Wen Pin Wei, which were held on Friday afternoon, Nov. 29, at Community Church, Ave. Petain, French Concession. Dr. Wei was born in Peiping in 1886 and studied at Amherst College and Columbia University, New York City, receiving the Ph. D. degree from Columbia. His first diplomatic position was with the Chinese Legation in Washington in 1914, later serving in London and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peiping. He recently was connected with the International Famine Relief Commission, Cotton and Wheat Loan Commission China Development Finance Commission and other semi-official positions. He died at his residence in Shanghai on Tuesday, Nov. 26, following a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Edith and their daughter, Dorothy. The funeral service was said by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Caughey, pastor of Community Church, assisted by Mrs. Clara Cheng at the organ. Dr. Y. S. Yang of Soochow University delivered an address dealing with the life work of Dr. Wei and a brief talk was also delivered by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Ambassador to Washington. The pall-bearers were Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Dr. U. Y. Yen, Dr. T. C. Yen, Dr. Y. C. Yang, Minister T. C. Sze, Minister T. F. Tang, Dr. H. C. Hou and E. G. Clarke.

# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## Doctors In China

**THE CHINESE WAY IN MEDICINE. By Edward H. Hume. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1940. 176 pages, notes and index. U.S. currency $2.25.**

The doctor has not always been held in esteem in China, but to any layman who may have considered Chinese medicine as undeserving of study this book by Dr. Edward H. Hume, well known in China for his many years with the Yale-in-China medical school and hospital and with the China Medical Board, will serve to challenge thought. Chinese medicine of the old tradition gave "glimpses of truth" which "are being recaptured in our own day." Dr. Hume's book is the substance of three lectures, and is published by the **Johns Hopkins Press.**

The approach in Chinese medicine, it is pointed out, is found in the cosmic feeling of the Chinese for the oneness of nature, which leaves no sharp distinction between spirit and matter, soul and body; the distinction is one of quality, not of kind. The soul is the finer element of the physical organism. True, in the old Chinese medicine illness was often associated with spirits, and exorcism was even a part of the medical art: and there was much unscientific symbolism too, as for example in identifying the liver, lungs and kidneys with spring, autumn and winter respectively. Even Leonardo da Vinci, in the West, was at times inclined to such reasoning.

Dr. Hume makes plain that at an early period Chinese medicine made valuable advances. "If the example of those who created its earliest life had been followed it would have advanced immeasurably; but there appeared in the environment factors that prevented rather than facilitated, the spirit of inquiry." The principal contributions were of four kinds: medical libraries and a multitude of monographs; medicaments; physical therapy and methods—acupuncture, surgery and the like; and methods of diagnosis. The Chinese pharmacopoeia of drugs—from herbs, trees, creatures, minerals and grains—rested perhaps on faulty ideas of the "soul power" of plants and the like, but in fact the search for medicinal herbs yielded valuable experience. The old Chinese doctors knew that certain seaweeds were good for goitre and thyroid cases, and that the oil of fish-livers was good for skin and lung diseases. Chaulmoogra oil for leprosy was used in the 14th century, and the art of inoculation for smallpox—it was usually blown into the nostril—was discovered in China at least as far back as in the 11th century. Li Shih-Chen in the 16th century prepared a medical work of 32 volumes in which he carefully discussed eleven thousand prescriptions.

The most scientific of all early Chinese medical figures was Chang Chung-Ching who lived in the second century of the Christian era and whose most famous work was an essay on typhoid. "He gave to the medical profession a high conception of its dignity and its whole mission in life." Of all leaders in Chinese medicine he best deserves rank as the Chinese Hippocrates. But perhaps the most interesting character in Chinese medicine was Hua T'o who lived in the third century in the period of the Three Kingdoms. Hua T'o discovered the use of anaesthetics and was clearly a skilled surgeon. Too skilled indeed, for when he suggested that he trephine the skull of the famous Ts'ao Ts'ao to perform a brain operation Ts'ao Ts'ao suspected treachery and had Hua T'o put to death in prison. Today even, a grateful patient after a surgical operation will often present the surgeon with a panel inscription comparing the Western-trained surgeon to Hua T'o. This same Hua T'o was a believer in physical exercise which, he said, "expels the air from the system, promotes free circulation of the blood, and prevents sickness."

It has generally been conceded that the traditional Chinese doctors developed a great ability for diagnosis from the pulse. "Many visits to patients," writes Dr. Hume, "in company with proficient Chinese physicians of the old school have shown me how almost uncanny is their power of recognition of organic conditions through pulse observations alone."

For the doctor and student who wish to pursue the subject further it should be remarked that the Chinese characters are given for the names of exemplars of Chinese medicine and for the titles of famous Chinese medical works.

D.R.

## Armchair Adventure

**HORISON HUNTER. By Harrison Forman; Robert M. McBride & Co., New York; U.S.$3.00; 304 pages.**

Written in the style of Richard Haliburton, **Horison Hunter** will thrill the heart of an arm-chair traveller. Mr. Forman has traveled widely and in describing his travels is able to dramatize them to the extent of packing suspense into every chapter.

The setting of the book is largely laid in China although the author takes us for a jaunt to Hollywood and some chapters in Soviet Russia.

The book contains some factual material that will even interest an old China hand. But the reader who enjoys understatement may feel that the author's personal risks and narrow escapes have been unduly emphasized.

V. K.

## Shanghai Polytechnic Institute Has More Than 200 Students

The Shanghai Polytechnic Institute (S. P. I.), located at No. 863 Connaught Road, now has more than 200 students. It cooperates closely with the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council in offering night courses from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock each evening. Courses are divided into Electrical, Mechanical, Architecture and Civil Engineering, each requiring three years for graduation. Preparatory courses include instruction in Chinese, English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry for a period of the year before students enter the Institute proper. Many public-spirited individuals and companies have donated scholarships to the Institute, which enable needy students to take advantage of the instruction. The latest donor was the Watson Electric Company which financed instruction for ten apprentices, the scholarships including all fees and expenses. The faculty hopes that other Shanghai concerns will follow a similar practice.

The building where the school is located is two-stories in height, situated in the center of a large lawn. There are eight rooms on each floor, with the administration office on the ground floor, together with one class-room, physics and mechanical laboratory. The drafting room and other class rooms are on the second floor. The President of the Institute is P. King, who is assisted by several instructors who have received their educations abroad, chiefly in the United States. The founders and chief teachers in the Institute include, S. M. Lee, ( 李照謀 ) P. King ( 金天如 ) and V. S. Tsao ( 曹鳳山 ) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and B. J. Yoh ( 都東堅 ) of Yale University.

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# In the United States Court for China

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Duncan | Cause No. 4555 |
| *Plaintiff,* | Civil No. 2434 |
| vs. | ORDER |
| | Filed at Shanghai, China, |
| Madge Duncan | Nov. 23, 1940 |
| *Defendant.* | WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk.* |

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 22nd day of November, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 23rd day of November, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 22nd day of November, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has she resided for two years, and that defendant's last known address was 193 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of November, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 14th day of December, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 23rd day of November, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
*Judge.*

*(Continued from Page 2)*

## FOR DEMOCRACY

*To the Editor:*

More than 20 years ago, when the first World War was fought, America, under the leadership of Mr. W. Wilson, was compelled to enter the war to fight for democracy; in a very short period of time the war was ended and world peace secured for more than 20 years, though Mr. Wilson's peaceful ideas of 14 terms were not wholly realized.

Now since the Sino-Japanese war and the present European war broke out, several democratic nations, including the old and the newly-born ones have been ruined or invaded by the totalitarians. The democratic system has been in a more dangerous position than in the first World War, and modern civilization may perish—which would lead man to return to the Dark Ages. It is the duty of America to save democracy from perishing by the "control of modern feudalism, modern emperors or modern dictators."

On November 11, Armistice Day, the newly re-elected American President, Mr. F. D. Roosevelt, said, in a speech, that men had willed that the World War should not be sacrified, and stated his faith that democracy in the "new order of ages" would survive the present era of modern feudalism and dictatorship. America has ever proclaimed that she would help those invaded democratic nations with money and material. We all hope that she will help them quickly and practically, and when necessary, with her military forces.

We know America has done her utmost to preserve peace in the world throughout recent years, but unfortunately in vain. Now even America's safety has been heavily menaced since the Tripartite pact was signed on September 21. So there seems to be no peace, but war for America, though she does not wish to be involved in the present one, as Mr. Roosevelt has said several days ago: "We will not participate in foreign wars and we will not send our Army, Naval or Air Forces to fight in foreign lands except in case of attacks." America has been challenged openly by Japan, and Japan's southward expansion policy is ready to start. Such a southward push by Japan will not stop at Hongkong, Burma, Singapore and the Dutch-Indies, but will extend to America's Philippine Islands. Will America then answer this still with peace or with war when her own territory in the Far East is attacked? It is reported that Britain, to ensure protection of territories in the Orient, "has decided to appoint' a Commander-in-Chief in the Far East who will have under his command general officers commanding Malaya, Burma and Hongkong, and an air-officer commanding the Far East," and "will consult and cooperate with the naval Commander-in-Chief in China and the East-Indies, and with the Commander-in-Chief in India." For preserving democracies and the safety of America, America should not fail to adopt necessary military precautions against Japan and cooperate with Britain militarily in the Far East. The earlier she does so, the quicker will Japan collapse, for the Anglo-American fleet will beat Japan's more easily within a very short period. If so, she will re-establish a new world order with true, real, just, righteous, and everlasting peace, as Mr. Roosevelt not long ago suggested. The war for democracy is holy and righteous and the final and glorious victory will surely rest with the democratic nations.

MU WEN-FU

Chungking, Nov. 15, 1940.

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Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HUGH WATT WHITE, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 1st, 1941, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. MAXCY SMITH,
*Executor*
c/o Associated Mission Treasurers
Shanghai

Shanghai, China.
December 4, 1940.

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